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THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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THE BEAVER ARGUS
Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to
J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.
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Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.
Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

...ES CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver. Office on 3d st., [illegible]

JOHN YOUNG, Attorney at Law. Office and residence on Third st., east of the Court House. [illegible] promptly attended to.

[illegible] McCREERY, Attorney at Law. Office [illegible] Third st., below the Court House. [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW BRIGHTON.

[illegible]

BEAVER FALLS.

[illegible]

BRIDGEWATER.

[illegible]

ROCHESTER.

[illegible]

ALLEGHENY CITY.

[illegible]

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

[illegible]

VANPORT.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

Miscellaneous.

Carpets, OilCloths,
Mattings, &c., &c.,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
Henry McCallum,
(Late McCallum Bro.'s,)
51 FIFTH AVENUE.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

I have facilities for supplying
RETAIL DEALERS
Equal to any Eastern Jobbing House.
Henry McCallum.
april2,ly.

N. D. CONE, M. D., Late of Darlington, having removed to New-Brighton, offers his medical services, in all its branches, to the people of the city and surrounding country. Office corner of Butler and Broadway. sep13;ly

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED!—T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER have purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Dr Stuck's Patent by which they can put up Vulcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a beautiful enameled polish; and so light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the mouth; obviating all that clumsy and bulky condition, so much complained of heretofore; and lessening their liability to break 100 per cent. Indeed, no one seeing it would be willing to wear the old style plate any longer than they could conveniently get them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition from any quarter, and can refer to living subjects whose fillings have stood between thirty and forty years. Among the number Hon John Allison will exhibit fillings we inserted some 35 years ago, the teeth as perfect as the day they were filled. Laughing Gas prepared on a new plan, freeing it from all unpleasant and dangerous effects, making the extraction of teeth a source of pleasure rather than of horror and pain. Prices as low as any good dentist in the state. Office at Beaver Station, Bridgewater Pa.
nov3'37 T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER.

Brighton Paper Mills,
BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,
MANNILLA,
ROOFING, BAILING,
Hardware, Glass, Straw,
RAG AND CARPET
PAPERS,
MANUFACTURED
And Sold At
Wholesale & Retail by
Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
82 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
Rags taken in exchange. [sep19;'69

Homes Still Larger
FOR THE MILLION!
[illegible] are now offered for securing [illegible] healthy, and congenial climate; [illegible] their value five years hence. THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AGENCY [illegible] of every description, located [illegible] Middle and Southern States; improved [illegible] farms; rice, sugar and cotton [illegible] and mineral lands; city, [illegible] residence, and business stands; [illegible] factories, &c.
[illegible] Register containing description, [illegible] and terms of properties we have [illegible] R. W. CLARKE & CO.
The National Real Estate Agency,
[illegible] Penn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

[illegible]
Bridge Street,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.
IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
DRY GOOD
Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woolen Blankets,
White and Colored and
Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Prints,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woolen Shawls,
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
& [illegible]
Groceries,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Hardware, Nails, Glass,
[illegible]
WOODENWARE.
[illegible]
CARBON OIL,
Linseed Oil & White Lead.
Boots and Shoes
[illegible]
Rifle Powder and Shot,
Blasting Powde and Fuse.
Flour Feed & Queensware.
[illegible]
[illegible] 12

CITY BOTTLING HOUSE,
No. 39 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
J. V. Buffum & Co.
BOTTLERS OF
[illegible] Mineral and Raspberry [illegible] Syrups and [illegible] Smith's Kennett, Walworth's, and all the best brands of [illegible] Porter, &c. [illegible]

ALLEGHENY BREWERY.—Spring Water Ale. SMITH & CO., Brewers, [illegible] No. 165 Rebecca street, Allegheny Pa. THOS. BOOTH, [illegible] YOUNG. [illegible]

STEREOSCOPES,
VIEWS,
ALBUMS,
CHROMOS,
FRAMES,
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
591 Broadway, New-York.
Invite the attention of the trade to their extensive assortment of the above goods, *of their own publication, manufacture and importation.*
Also,
PHOTO LANTERN SLIDES
and
GRAPHOSCOPES.
NEW VIEWS OF YOSEMITE.
E. & H. T. Anthony & Co.,
591 Broadway, New York,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel
Importers and Manufacturers of
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
mar3'71—ly

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after Nov. 12th, 1871, trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.35, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 3.00 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	145AM	930AM	710AM	230PM
Rochester	252	1042	845	338
Salem	....	....	....	....
Alliance	505	135PM	1145	615
Canton	....	....	....	....
Massillon	....	....	....	....
Orrville	623	324	153PM	747
Wooster	....	....	....	....
Mansfield	828	535	423	946
Crestline A	910	610	500	1019
Crestline D	930	635	610AM	1020
Bucyrus	....	....	....	....
Upper Sandusky	....	....	....	....
Forest	1053	828	750	1143AM
Lima	1152	950	900	1243
Van Wert	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	210PM	1230AM	1140	255
Columbia	....	....	....	....
Warsaw	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	417	305	225PM	510
Valparaiso	....	....	....	....
Chicago	720	650	630	830PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Chicago	920AM	535PM	550AM	930PM
Valparaiso	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	1205PM	905	945	1210AM
Warsaw	....	....	....	....
Columbia	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	230	1135	1240PM	315
Van Wert	....	....	....	....
Lima	420	142AM	305	505
Forest	520	250	420	622
Upper Sandusky	....	....	....	....
Bucyrus	....	....	....	....
Crestline A	645	420	600	805
Crestline D	700	430	1130AM	830
Mansfield	728	500	1206PM	904
Wooster	....	....	....	....
Orrville	930	700	235	1112
Massillon	....	....	....	....
Canton	....	....	....	....
Alliance	1100	850	440	115PM
Salem	....	....	....	....
Rochester	101AM	1105	717	337
Pittsburgh	210	1210PM	835	445

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:10 p. m; New Castle, 2:55 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5:15 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:00 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 9:50 a. m Youngstown, 10:20. a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:30 a. m; New Castle, 7:20 a. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 10:10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 2:00 p. m; arrives New Castle 4:45 p.m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after Nov 12th 1871, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland	840AM	1215PM	335PM
Euclid Street	....	....	....
Hudson	1000	124	505
Ravenna	1030	155	532
Alliance	1130	234	615
Bayard	1202PM	302	
Wellsville	155	440	
Pittsburgh	400	640	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh	630AM	210PM	
Wellsville	900	439	
Bayard	1035	534	
Alliance	1135	629	725AM
Ravenna	1220PM	704	815
Hudson	1258	734	855
Euclid Street	....	....	....
Cleveland	210	845	1010

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXP'S	ACCOM
Bellair	545AM		200PM	
Bridgeport	555		210	
Steubenville	700		315	
Wellsville	815	155PM	440	
Smith's Ferry	....	....	....	
Beaver	....	....	....	
Rochester	930	255	535	
Pittsburgh	1040	400	640	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	630AM	210PM	425PM	
Rochester	740	310	435	
Beaver	....	....	....	
Smith's Ferry	....	....	....	
Wellsville	855	410	700	
Steubenville	955	510		
Bridgeport	1057	638		
Bellair	1110	650		

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves.	Arrives.
N. Philadelphia 6:40 a.m.	Bayard 9:45 a. m.
Bayard 12:10 p. m.	N. Philadelphia 3:00 p.m.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR
THE PEOPLE'S BOOK!
Designed for every Home and Individual.
THE NATION,
Its Rulerrs and Institutions,
OR,
Outlines of the Government,
BY
JUDGE WILLIS.
Published in English and German.
18,000 COPIES SOLD,
And selling Faster than any Book in the Market.
AGENTS ARE POSITIVELY
MAKING $30 TO $50 PER WEEK.
SEND AT ONCE FOR DESCRIPTIVE
CIRCULARS and TERMS,
AND GET THE FIRST CHOICE OF TERRITORY.
Address
J. R. FOSTER & CO.,
68 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
6;n8-ly-chd apr5-nov1.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN
EYES
INSERTED TO
MOVE AND LOOK LIKE THE NATURAL EYE,
No Cutting or Pain Whatever.
Address DR. G. W. SPENCER, Surgeon Artistic and Dentist, 254 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa [sep13-ly.

Blanks, Bill heads, Cards, Posters, &c. neatly executed at this office.

Miscellaneous.

Large Stock of Fall and Winter Goods Received at SPEYERER & SONS', Rochester, Pa.

April 13, 1871: ly

JOB PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

MEYRAN & SEIDLE,
Successors to Reinaman.
MEYRAN & SEIDLE,
42 5TH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.,
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
DEALERS IN FINE JEWELRY
Watches, Diamonds, Silver & Plated-Ware, Seth Thomas' Clocks,
Fine Table Cutlery, French Clocks,
REGULATORS, BRONZES,
FINE SWISS WATCHES,
AMERICAN WATCHES,
JULES JERGENSEN,
WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY.
EDWARD PEREYGAUX,
ELGIN WATCH COMPANY
VACHESON & CONSTANTINE.
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
CHARLES E. JACOT,
E. HOWARD & CO.
"THE ZIMERMAN WATCH," made by CARL ZIMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch offered to the public, both in finish and time-keeping (not excepting the Frodsham.)
nov29-ly.] MEYRAN & SEIDEL, SOLE AGENTS.

ROSADALIS
ROSADALIS
THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently
PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT
It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.
ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS
will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.
THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS
have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.
DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore.
DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR, "
DR. F. O. DANNELLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.
USED AND ENDORSED BY
J. B. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River, Mass.
F. W. SMITH, Jackson, Mich.
A. F. WHEELER, Lima, Ohio.
B. HALL, Lima, Ohio.
CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SAM'L. G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.
Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address
DR. CLEMENTS & CO.
Manufacturing Chemists,
BALTIMORE, MD
ly26-ly.

J. MOORE
DRUGGIST
Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.
THE BEST BRANDS OF ASSORTED
Medicinal
WINES AND LIQUORS;
Paints, Oils,
AND
DYE STUFFS;
ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS;
GLASS & PUTTY;
Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.
A Large Assortment of
TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,
BRUSHES &
PATENT MEDICINES,
Main Street, Beaver Pa. [Dec7, '70tf.

Black and Gold Front,
GEORGE W. BIGGS
No. 150 SMITHFIELD ST.
Four doors above Sixth Ave
FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY
Optical and Fancy Goods, &c.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
FINE WATCH REPAIRING.
Please cut this advertisement out and bring it with you. je14;ly

Gold & Silver Watches.

AMERICAN
WATCH AGENCY
—AND—
PITTSBURGH
CLOCK-HOUSE.
—:o:—
Silver Waltham Watches,
$15, $20, $25, $30, $35.
Gold Waltham Watches
$60, $70, $80, $90.
Ladies' Gold Watches,
$25, $30, $35, $40, $50.
—:o:—
CHAINS, JEWELRY,
—AND—
SILVER-WARE.
AMERICAN & SETH THOMAS'
CLOCKS.
Fine Spectacles and Eye Glasses,
—:o:—
E. P. ROBERTS,
No. 16 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Prices, on all goods, greatly reduced. My present large stock must be closed out, in order to rebuild. [nov15-ly

SELECT MISCELLANY.

INTELLECT IN RAGS.

It was a bleak wintry day. Heavy snow drifts lay piled up in the streets of New York, and the whole appearance of the city was cold and dismal.

Seated upon the steps of one of the large dwellings on Fifth Avenue, was a boy apparently thirteen years of age. He was literally clothed in rags, and his hands were blue, and his teeth chattered with cold. Lying on his knees was a piece of newspaper he had picked up in one of the streets, and was trying to read the words upon it. He had thus occupied himself for some time, when two little girls, clad in silks and furs, came toward him.

The eldest was about twelve years of age, and so beautiful that the poor boy raised his eyes and fixed them upon her in undisguised admiration.

The child of wealth stopped before him, and, turning to her companion, exclaimed:

"Miriam, just see this fellow on my steps! Boy, what are you doing here?"

"I am trying to learn to read upon this little strip of paper," answered the boy.

"Well, truly, I have heard of intellect in rags, and here it is personified."

Mariam's soft blue eyes filled with tears as she replied:

"Oh, Louise! don't talk so; you know that Miss Fannie teaches us at school: 'The rich and poor meet together, and the Lord is Maker of all.'"

Louise laughed again, and said to the boy: "Get up from here; you shall not sit on my steps; you are ragged and dirty."

The boy arose, and a blush crimsoned his face. He was walking away when Mariam said:

"Don't go, little boy, you are so cold; come to my house and get warm. Oh, do come!" she continued, as he hesitated; and he followed her into a large kitchen, where a bright fire was shedding its genial warmth around.

"Well, Miss Mariam, and who are you bringing here now?" asked a servant woman.

"A poor boy, who was almost perished. You will let him warm; will you not, Rachel?"

"Oh, he shall be warmed—sit here little boy," and she pushed a chair in front of the stove, and then gave him bread and meat.

Mariam watched the arrangements, and then glided from the room; when she returned she had a primer, with the first rudiments of reading and spelling. Going to the boy, she said:

"Little boy, here is a book that you may learn to read from better than a piece of paper. Do you know your letters?"

"Some of them, but not all. I never had anybody to teach me. I just learned myself. But, Oh! I want to read so badly."

Mariam sat down beside him, and began teaching him his letters. She was so busily engaged in this work that she did not see her mother enter the room, nor hear Rachel explain about the boy, nor did she know that her mother stood some time behind her listening to her noble child teaching the beggar boy his letters.

There were but few that he had not already learned himself, and it was not long before Mariam had the satisfaction of hearing him repeat the alphabet.

When he arose to go, he thanked Rachel for her kindness, and offered Mariam her book.

"I don't want it—I have given it to you to learn to read from. Won't you tell me your name?"

"Jimmy," he replied.

"I will not forget you, Jimmy—you must always remember Mariam Hayes, won't you?" was the little girl's farewell.

Louise Gardiner and Mariam Hayes were playmates and friends. Their dwellings joined, and almost every hour of the day they were together, for they attended the same school. These two children were differently dispositioned and brought up—Louise was proud and haughty. Poverty in her eyes was a disgrace and crime, and she thought nothing too severe for the poor to suffer.—These views she learned from her mother. Madame Gardiner moved in one exclusive circle—the *bon ton* of New York. Without its precincts she never ventured except to visit her mother's friends, and was growing up believing herself even better than they.

The teaching that Mariam Hayes received was totally different from this. Mrs. Gardiner was one of Mrs. Hayes' most particular friends—yet, though she moved in that circle, she was far from one of them. Her doctrine was the text her girl had used—"the rich and the poor meet together and the Lord is the Maker of them all." This she taught Mariam.—There was no distinction in wealth and position; the distinction was in worth alone. She taught her to reverence age and piety, the poor and destitute; and, that pleasant words were sweet as honey-comb, sweet to the soul—a little kindness was better than money. Mariam learned the lesson well, and was ever ready to dispense her gentle words to all, whether they were wealthy and influential, or ragged and indigent, as the boy she had that morning befriended.

* * * * * * *

A gay and brilliant throng was gathered in Washington. Congress was in session, and the hotels were crowded with strangers. It was an evening party. The brilliantly lighted rooms were filled with youth and beauty. Standing near one of the doors were two young ladies, busily engaged conversing together. The elder of the two suddenly exclaimed:

"Oh, Mariam! have you seen the new member from W.?"

"No; but I have heard a great deal about him."

"Oh, I want to see him so badly. Mrs. N. is going to introduce him to us! I wish she would make haste—I have no patience."

"Don't speak so Louise. I do wish you would not be so trifling," said Mariam.

A singular smile played around the mouth of a tall, handsome man, who was standing near the girls; and as he passed them he scanned them very closely.

In a short time Mrs. N. came up with Mr. Hamilton, the new member, and presented him to Miss Gardiner and Miss Hayes. As they were conversing together Mr. Hamilton said:

"Ladies, we have met before."

"Both Mariam and Louise declared their ignorance of the fact.

"It has been long years ago; yet I have not forgotten it, nor a sentence uttered at that meeting. I will quote one that may recall it to your memory—'The rich and poor meet together, and the Lord is Maker of them all.'"

The rich blood tinged the cheek of Mariam, but Louise still declared herself ignorant as before.

Mr. Hamilton glanced a moment at Mariam, and then, turning to Louise, he said.

"Long years ago a little boy ragged and dirty, seated himself on the steps of a stately dwelling on Fifth avenue, New York, and was busily engaged in trying to read from a bit of paper, when his attention was attracted by two girls richly dressed. The eldest of the two attracted him, for she was as beautiful as an angel; but as they came near him she lifted her head and exclaimed:

"Boy, what are you doing here?"

The boy answered that he was trying to read. The child of affluence derided him, and said she had heard of intellect in rags, and that he was the very personification of it. Her companion's answer was that "rich and the poor meet together, and the Lord is the Maker of them all." The elder girl drove the boy away from the steps, but the younger one took him into her house, and warmed and fed him there. When they parted the girl said, "you must not forget Mariam Hayes." And, Miss Hayes he has never forgotten. The ragged, dirty boy is now before you ladies, as Mr. Hamilton, the member of Congress; allow me, Miss Hayes, to tender my thanks to you for your kind treatment of that boy."

Overwhelmed with confusion, Miss Gardiner knew not what to say or do.

In pity for her Mr Hamilton arose, and turning to Mariam, said:

"I will see you again, Miss Hayes," and he left them.

Louise could not stay in the city where she daily met Mr. Hamilton, and in a few days left for New York, leaving Mariam with the consciousness of having done nothing to be ashamed of, and enjoying the society of a distinguished Congressmen.

Mariam and Mr. Hamilton were walking together one evening when the latter, drew from his bosom an old and well-worn primer, and handed it to Mariam.

"From this," he said, "the man who is so distinguished here first learned to read. Do you recognize the book?"

Mariam trembled and did not raise her eyes when she saw the well remembered book. Mr. Hamilton took her hand and said:

"Mariam, Jimmy has never forgotten you. Since the day you were so kind to him and gave him this book, his life has been one great aim, and that was to attain to greatness. When I left your house with this book, I returned to my home ten times happier, and went assiduously at work to learn to read. My mother was an invalid, and ere long I learned to read to her.

When my mother died I found good friends, and was adopted by a gentleman in W. As his son I have been educated. A year ago he died, and left his property to me. Of all the pleasant memories of my boyhood, the one connected with you is far the dearest. I have kept this primer next to my heart, and dwelt upon the hope of again meeting the giver. I see her all that my imagination pictured, and ask if the dear hand that gave this book cannot be mine forever?"

Louise felt deeper grief than ever when Mariam informed her that she was to become the bride of Mr. Hamilton, the poor boy whom she once spurned from her door and derisively called "intellect in rags." But she learned a severe lesson, and one that soon changed the current of her whole life to come. For a while she shunned Mr. Hamilton, but by persevering kindness he made her feel easy in his presence, and she soon became the acknowledged friend of the Congressman and his family.

Years have passed since then, and Louise is training up a family of little ones; but she is training them not to despise "intellect in rags," but to be guided by Mariam's text—"The rich and the poor meet together, and the Lord is Maker of them all."

◆

General Sherman at the Escurial.

A Madrid correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives an account of the visit of General Sherman and the distinguished party by whom he was accompanied to the Escurial, which all Spaniards regard as the eighth wonder of the world. The passage from the Capital to the magnificent restingplace of all the Spanish monarchs, over a railroad remarkable for the slowness of travel, was devoid of interest. No sooner, however, was the great point of attraction reached than that peculiar feature of all Spanish countries displayed itself. Beggars of every degree of medicancy, of both sexes and all ages, crowded round the American tourists and showered the largest amount of blessings on their heads for the smallest amount of lucre. The unostentious display of the Americans, and their democratic and modest bearing, somewhat surprised the scrutinizing lookers-on, who are accustomed to regard grave and imposing show as a necessary characteristic of distinguished people. After fighting their way through the army of beggars that beseiged them the visitors made their tour through the grand old edifice of the Escurial, which was founded by Philip II., over three hundred years ago. Pausing at the sarcophagus of Charles V., lingering at the tomb of Philip, reflecting while standing by the vaults which contain within them the ashes of Spanish kings and queens, roaming through the long passages and corridors of the grand old structure, the visitors were solemnly impressed with all they saw or heard. The fine old chapel, with its many altars, cloisters and organs, must have impressed the party, and have awakened memories of the past which history relates and which novelists of bygone as well as present days love to dilate upon. The library and gardens and palaces were also visited. During the summer months the reigning monarch of Spain spends a portion of the time at the Escurial.

CURIOSITIES OF MATRIMONY

From the *Chambers' Journal* we take the following: In 1725, a woman petitioned King George I, praying that she might win pardon for a malefactor by wedding him under Tyburn Tree. The belief that a condemned felon could be thus rescued from the hands of the executioner is placed by Barrington in the category of legal vulgar errors. It is one, of course; but such a singular idea could hardly, one would think, have taken possession of the popular mind unless there had been some foundation for it. Supposing such a custom ever prevailed anywhere, it is difficult to decide if it were complimentary or uncomplimentary to the saving sex. Women might indeed claim it as an acknowledgment that love is lord of all, when the professed love of a woman was held powerful enough to override the decree of justice; while, on the other hand, it might be argued that the criminal had only

A CHOICE OF EQUAL PUNISHMENTS.

If Manningham, himself a lawyer, gives a true version of the condition, the latter view is the correct one, for marriage in such a case might well prove worse than hanging. He says: "It is the custom, not the law, in France and Italy, that if any professed strumpet will beg for a husband a man who is going to execution, he shall be reprieved, and she may obtain a pardon and marry him; that both their ill-lives may be bettered by so holy an action. Hence grew a jest, when a scoffing gentlewoman told a gentleman she heard he was in some danger of being hanged for some villiany, he answered: 'Truly, madam, I was afraid of nothing so much as you would have begged me!' In England it hath been used that if a woman will beg a condemned person for her husband, she must come in her smock only, and a white wand in her hand, as Sterill said he had seen."

Among the ballads preserved in the Roxburgh collection is one dating from the early part of the seventeenth century, setting forth how a merchant of Chichester killed a German at Emden town, and how, after he had made his

LAST DYING SPEECH

on the scaffold, no less than ten goodly maidens begged for his hand and life.

> "This is the law," quoth they:
> "We may your death remove,
> If you, in lieu of our good will,
> Will grant to us your love."

None of the compassionate virgins, however, were goodly enough for his taste, and he quietly asked the executioner to do his office; then another damsel intervened and, by force of her charms or her eloquence, persuaded the merchant to accept her kind offer; so

> Hand in hand they went
> Up to the church that day;
> And they were married presently,
> In sumptuous rich array.

Less impressionable was the fellow whose obdurate ungallantry is commemorated in the lines—

> "Come, marry a wife and save your life!"
> The judge aloud did cry.
> "Oh, why should I corrupt my life?"
> The victim did reply;
> "For, here's a crowd of every sort,
> And why should I prevent their sport!
> The bargain is bad in every part;
> The wife is worst—drive on the cart."

Montaigne tells a similar story of a Picardian who, seeing a lame damsel advancing to claim him as her own, cried out: "She limps, she limps; dispatch me quickly!" The famous border thief, Scott of Harden, had the like alternative, rope or ring, given him. He had driven the cattle of Murray, of Elibank; But the latter managed in turn to drive Scott, his followers, and the stolen cattle, back to Elibank Castle. Upon telling his wife he should hang the thief, now that he had caught him, she suggested it were a pity to hang such a winsome fellow when they had

THREE SUCH SORRY GIRLS

pining in single blessedness at home. Taking the shrewd hint of his better half, Murray sent for the ugliest of his daughters, and presented Meg-o-mouth Murray, as she was called, to his astonished prisoner; gave him his choice, either to make Meg his wife or dangle from a tree. The cattle-raider flatly refused to take the lady until he felt the rope tightening round his neck, then he gave in; returning to Harden a married and a sadder man, to repent at leisure the unlucky raid that had brought him to such a pass.

If the belief in gallows' matches was a strange one, it was no stranger than the notion, that if a bride lacked modesty as well as money, she could throw off her debts with her dress, and by going to church in but one garment,

MAKE HER CREDITORS SHIFT

for their due; as though law were a lion, losing all fierceness before unclad Una. A beauty thus unadorned once skipped across Ludgate Hill to change her name by the aid of a Fleet parson. On the 17th of October, 1714 John Bridwood and Ann Sellmore, of Chiltern, All Saints, Wiltshire, were made one; and against the record in the parish register was written: "The aforesaid Anne Sellmore was married in her shift without any clothes or head gear on." Some ten years later a similar performance took place at Ulcombe, Kent. Kalm, in his "Travels in North America," relates that a poor widow, whose husband had left her nothing but debts, upon marrying the second time went to church in her chemise, thereby relieving herself and her new *partner from all liabilities*; and in recording the fact Kalm remarks that such things often took place. In 1766 a Whitehaven bride sought to attain the same end by going to church as a decent woman.

UNDRESSING HERSELF

to her undermost garment for the ceremony, and putting on her clothes again as soon as the knot was tied; and somewhere between the year 1838 and 1844 a Lincolnshire curate officiated at a wedding where the heroine of the occasion stood before him enveloped in a sheet. Such attempts to evade the law of debtor and creditor evinced a laudable desire on the part of the bold brides to spare the pockets of men of their choice, which is more than can be said of the means adopted not long ago by a Staffordshire woman to evade paying certain moneys she had received on behalf of the turnpike trustees. She had been sued by the county court and ordered to pay the money, and appearing in answer to a summons for contempt, coolly produced her marriage certificate and pleaded that her husband was now liable for the debt. She had

MARRIED A TRAVELING TINKER

the day after judgment was given against her, and where he was to be found she neither knew nor cared.

Some persons about to marry have shown such supreme indifference that one wonders how they ever compassed the preliminary courtship. A couple appeared at a parsonage in Ottawa, and expressed their desire to be united; but just as the clergyman was about to commence the proceedings the lady discovered she was minus one of her gloves, and requested the gentleman to go and get her a pair and to be quick about it, or

SHE MIGHT CHANGE HER MIND!

He obeyed. Clergymen, witnesses, and bride waited and waited, but neither gloves nor groom came to hand, until things looked so serious that the good parson himself started off in search of the dilatory bridegroom. After a long hunt he was discovered comfortably seated in the verandah of a hotel, with his feet on the back of a chair, quietly enjoying his cigar. Upon the clergyman demanding an explanation of his behavior, the nonchalant gentleman said, with all the coolness imaginable, that he was waiting to see if she would change her mind. This individual was one of that take-it-easy school to which the late Duke of Sutherland belonged, if Mr. Grant's story of that nobleman be true. Just two hours before the time fixed for his marriage with one of the most beautiful women in England, a friend came upon him in St. James' Park, leaning carefully over the railing at the edge of the water, throwing crumbs to the water fowl. "What! you here to-day! I thought you

WERE GOING TO BE MARRIED

this morning?" "Yes," replied the duke, without moving an inch or stopping his crumb throwing, "I believe I am." The same writer tells a story of a living nobleman to much the same tune. This easy-going personage left his father to choose a bride for him and make all the necessary arrangements for the wedding, and concerned himself so little about the matter that he had arranged to meet a friend in Long Acre on the very morning appointed for the marriage, which fact he announced in the following words:—"It will not be necessary to meet me to-morrow to go to Long Acre to look for a carriage. From a remark made by the duke today, I fancy I am going to be married!" The force of indifference could hardly further go; but in this case the lady interested must have been as easy going as her intended husband, and of a very different temperament to the Virginia lass, who, finding her swain could not raise the dollar for the clergyman's fee, entreated the latter if he could not marry them twenty-seven cents worth, and they would call for the rest some other time.

When Jacob Sprier and Deborah Leaming, of Philadelphia, both of whom had experienced the joys of matrimony before, resolved on making a

SECOND EXPERIMENT

jointly—mindful of the source of conjugal jars in such cases—they drew up an agreement of 22 clauses, the last of which at any rate was a sensible one: "That the said Jacob Sprier shall not upbraid the said Deborah Leaming with the extraordinary industry and good economy of his diseased wife; neither shall anything of this nature be observed by either to the other of us with any view to offend and irritate the party to whom observed; a thing to frequently practiced in a second marriage, and very fatal to the repose of the parties."

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THE BEAUTIFUL DEMONESS.

The California Life of Helen Josephine Mansfield—The Syren's Father a Boston Printer—California Politics and Bloodshed—San Francisco Theatricals—Elopement with Frank Lawlor—Driven from the Golden State.

Helen Josephine Mansfield is a native of Boston. She is thirty-two years old, and an only child. In 1852 her parents removed to California, and settled in Stockton, San Joaquin county. Joseph Mansfield, her father, was a practical printer. He served his apprenticeship in the office of the Boston *Journal*. Shortly after his arrival in California he went to work as a compositor on the Stockton *Journal*, at that time edited and published by William Bliven, a brother of Rasey Bliven, who was with General Crabb at the Cavorca massacre. In the early part of 1851 the *Journal* passed into the hands of John Tabor, who edited it as an organ of the Whig party. Mansfield at this time started the San Joaquin *Republican* as a Democratic journal. It was in this year that the celebrated contest between John Bigler and George S. Waldo, for the Governorship of this State, drew out the full strength of both parties. The most rancorous partisan feeling was exhibited on both sides. Tabor espoused the cause of Waldo, and Mansfield was an equally strong advocate of the claims of Bigler. The columns of these papers daily teemed with abuse of the two candidates, and finally the editors began to abuse one another.

MANSFIELD'S DUEL WITH TABOR.

A challenge to mortal combat followed. On the morning of August 6, 1851, Tabor and Mansfield, with their seconds, went across the Mormon slough. They selected a plot of ground about three hundred yards back to the State Lunatic Asylum. Colt's revolvers were the weapons. They were to stand ten paces apart, and after the first shots had been exchanged at that distance they were to advance and fire at will, and without the word of command. The first shots proved harmless. The two then advanced on each other. Mansfield was excited, and hence his aim was uncertain. On the other hand, his antagonist was cool and collected. At the third round Mansfield suddenly threw up both arms, his pistol dropped, and he dropped backward to the sod. The surgeon, Dr. Norcoin, was quickly at his side, but too late. He was dead. The ball had pierced his heart. The writer was an eye witness of the duel.

As Mansfied was very much esteemed and respected by men of both parties, his death created excitement, and for a long time the friends of Tabor, fearing that he might be killed, would not allow him to appear in public. When the estate of Mansfield was settled there was but a pittance for his widow and child.

HELEN JOSEPHINE'S FIRST LOVER.

In 1855 Mrs. Mansfield removed to San Francisco and rented a house in Bryant street. Josie was at that time fifteen years old. She was just budding into womanhood, and was possessed of rare personal attractions. James D. Carter was the owner of the property adjoining the residence of Mrs. Mansfield. Carter did an extensive trucking business, and, although a young man, had accumulated a fortune. He had become acquainted with Mrs. Mansfield and her daughter. The personal charms of Helen Josephene had made a deep impression on him, and he proposed marriage. Mrs. Mansfield objected on account of her daughter's youth. Carter then proposed that Helen Josephine should go to the convent of Notre Dame, at San Jose, about fifty miles from San Francisco, and finish her education. He offered to pay her expenses until she was of age and then marry her. Helen Josephine was sent to the convent.

After she had been an inmate of that institution about two years, her mother married a Mr. Warren. About one year after the marriage of her mother the theatrical company which had been playing in McGuire's Opera-house went to San Jose to fill an engagement. Attached to this company was

FRANK LAWLOR,

a young and promising actor. Lawlor was a tall and handsome young man, just the person to attract a young and thoughtless school girl. During the company's stay in San Jose, Lawlor and Helen Josephine became acquainted. This acquaintance ripened into love, and in less than ten days they eloped and were married. When the news of the marriage was communicated to Carter, he was for a time, inconsolable, and his friends were compelled to keep a close watch on him to prevent his committing suicide. Time assuaged his grief, however, and six months afterward he married another. Lawlor and his wife, on their return to the city, went to board with the mother, who was then living in Sutton street, and Lawlor resumed his connection with the Opera-house company. His wife was a regular attendant to the Saturday afternoon matinees. She was an incorrigible flirt, and when at the theater was always surrounded by a circle of admirers.

Among them was D. W. Perley, an Englishman, a law partner of Judge David S. Terry, who killed Senator David C. Broderick in a duel. Perley was wealthy, and for him Helen Josephine showed a marked preference over all other admirers. About one month after this acquaintance had been formed, Perley was visiting at the house of Mrs. Warren.

He was in the parlor with Mrs. Lawlor about two o'clock in the afternoon. The door was locked. Suddenly a loud knocking was heard at the door. Before the inmates had time to respond, the door was burst open, and Lawlor and Warren rushed into the room. Each had a cocked revolver in his hand. Lawlor quickly advanced to Perley and placed the revolver to his head. Warren stood guard at the door, while Mrs. Lawlor pretended to faint. Lawlor said to Perley:

CHECK FOR 5,000 DOLLARS.

"You infernal scoundrel, you have been tampering with the affections of my wife. If you do not instantly sign a check for five thousand dollars, I will blow your brains out."

Lawler then produced a check already filled up for the amount on John Sime's bank, only lacking the signature of Perley. Perley said that his visit was one of friendship, and denied that he meditated evil. Lawlor told him that he had no time to parley, and Perley signed the check. Lawlor then placed his pistol to Perley's head a second time and ordered him out of the house, telling him that if he ever spoke of the affair he would certainly shoot him on sight. When Perley escaped, he hurried to the bank and stopped payment of the check. He then published the whole transaction in the daily newspapers, describing it as a conspiracy by Warren, Lawler and his wife to blackmail him. He also sent a friend to Lawlor warning him out of California, within forty days, on pain of death. Lawlor and his wife fell into disrepute. He was discharged by Mr. Maguire, and finding it impossible to obtain an engagement on the Pacific coast, he sailed with his wife for New York. Their later history is well known to the public.

Courtship for Life.

Very much of the pleasure of courtship comes from constant attention of the parties to each other. Their affection voices itself in all possible ways. Every sentence is edged with a compliment, and spoken in tender tones. Every look is a confession. Every act is a new word in the exhaustless vocabulary of love. Kiss and caress are parenthetic clauses and gestures in the dialect of love, and the gifts and sacrifices are the more emphatic expressions of the spirit no language can articulate, and no devotion declare. And it is the fact that affection confesses itself continually in look, and word and act, making the voice musical, and fingers poetic in their touch and doing, that makes the experience so beautiful, the only Eden many a woman has on earth.

In courtship nothing is taken for granted. Both parties are put on their good behavior. Love keeps itself fresh and active by constant expression in word and act. But, strange to say, the courtship usually ends with marriage. Very soon both parties yield to the sense of possession, and the feeling of security robs gallantry of motive, and extracts the poetry from the mind. The beautiful attentions which were so pleasing before marriage, are too often forgotten afterwards; the gifts cease, or come only with the asking; the music dies out of the voice; everything is taken for granted, and the love that, like the silver jet of the fountain, leaped to heaven, denied its natural outlet, ceases to flow altogether. Then come dull, heavy hard days, with two unhappinesses tied together, wishing themselves apart, and not always content with merely wishing.

This is unnatural, unwise and wrong. What our married life wants to give it a new tone and sweetness, is more of the manner as well as the spirit of the courting time. Love must have an expression or it will die. It can be kept forever beautiful and blessed as at the first, by giving it constant utterance in word and act. The more it is allowed to flow out in delicate attentions and noble service, the stronger, and more satisfying, and more blessed it will be. The house becomes home only when love drops its heavenly manna in it fresh every day, and the true marriage vow is made not once for all at the altar, but by loving words, and helpful service, and delicate attentions to the end.

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More Territory.

The latest request for "annexation" to the United States comes from the people of the Samoan group known as Navigator's Island, in the Pacific Ocean, the papers, which reached the Secretary of State, at Washington, being signed officially by all the chiefs and many foreign residents of the islands. These are the only valuable islands in the Pacific Ocean not absorbed by France, England, Germany or Russia, and the natives say they are more favorable to the United States than any other country because they believe the American religion is the same as theirs. The request would thus seem to be based on high moral grounds, but there may be a "job" in the scheme, for all that, as in the case of San Domingo. The Islands in question contain three thousand six hundred square miles, and a native population of thirty thousand. The people are copper colored, and the productions are cotton, sugar-cane, dye-woods and every species of tropical fruits and plants. The Australian mail steamers have selected the Island as a port of call for coaling purposes, and men have gone there to erect buildings and construct wharfs. The natives are friendly and Christianized, American missionaries having been there twenty years.

—Men are alike pretty much everywhere, and we are not astonished to find *The Portland Press* wailing over corruption in the Maine Legislature. "It is folly," affirms *The Press*, "to talk of the honesty of men who sell their souls for a railroad pass." "It is nonsense," continues the same journal, "to say that members of a committee who are unable to say 'No' to a railroad king are men of remarkable intellectual or moral strength." All of which would seem to indicate that there is a good deal of human nature down east as well as elsewhere. It is strange, however, when shameful abuses like these are laid bare, that nobody for a moment thinks of censuring the constituents of these venal law-makers. If the voters will not take care to select honest representatives, why should not a modicum of the blame fall upon the foolish and careless and perhaps corrupt voters.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Feb. 14th, 1872.

THE Cincinnati papers correct a current misapprehension touching the National Convention to be held there in May. It is not to be a nominating convention at all, but merely to devise measures for a nomination upon which all the opponents to General Grant may unite. It is not likely, therefore, that the independent Republicans will put a ticket in the field, if at all, until after the Convention in Philadelphia on the fifth of June.

◆

A BILL of considerable importance to the newspaper fraternity of this State, was killed at Harrisburg last week. The bill referred to originated in the Senate, and prescribed that in all libel suits the truth should be admitted as evidence; and if a jury should find that the same was published from good motives and justifiable ends the defendant should be acquitted. This reasonable and just bill was presented and advocated by Senator Graham of Allegheny county, and opposed by Senator White of Indiana. It was finally considered in Committee of the whole and laid over, which is regarded as equivalent to its defeat for the present. From this it would seem that a majority of our State Senators are afraid of the truth and still insist upon retaining a law upon our statute books which prevents an editor from calling one of them a thief though he caught him rifling a drawer, or with his hands in the State Treasury up to the armpits. We should think General White's opposition to this measure will not accelerate his speed very materially in the gubernatorial race.

◆

NEARLY every Republican paper in Philadelphia is now of the opinion that Col. McClure was swindled out of the seat in the Senate for the Fourth district. Here are a few instances of how the election was carried for his competitor, Col. Gray, the gentleman who was sworn in as a member of the Senate last week:

In one division of the Nineteenth ward forty respectable citizens over and above the returns for McClure have made affidavit that they voted for him. In a division in the Twentieth ward, during a certain hour, the vote for McClure was counted at three. Col. McClure has the affidavits of eight men who voted for him in a body, in that hour, two clergyman being among them. He was also informed of over three hundred men who voted in the Nineteenth ward, and who did not live there. Also, in the same ward, information of three hundred names voted on, whose BONA FIDE owners did not vote at all. In a division of the same ward a certain name was voted upon by a repeater, and then by a genuine man, both for Gray. In the Twenty second ward one division in a certain hour returned six votes for McClure. That gentleman has in his possession affidavits of fourteen citizens who voted for him in that hour. In the Nineteenth ward the vote in one division was counted seven for McClure for a certain hour. The window man challenged the count. He was beaten and driven away. Fourteen men have since made affidavit that they voted in that same hour. In another division of the Nineteenth ward double the number of votes for McClure, than were counted, have since been affirmed by affidavits. In one precinct in the district a police officer voted six times for Gray.

◆

WHEN Congress met on the first of December the Republican opposition to General Grant's renomination "seemed no larger than a man's hand." At about that time, a number of heavy defalcations on the part of office-holders were reported, and the independent Republican press, together with a number of Republican United States Senators, insisted upon a general and thorough investigation of alleged abuses. This was resisted by Conkling, Chandler, Cameron, & Co.; and at once nearly the whole tribe of office-holders from Maine to Louisiana, opened their batteries upon these claimants for official integrity, and abused them as no class of men in this country were ever abused before. Not content with calling them the most offensive names they could think of, they must forsooth undertake to read them out of the Republican party. Well, after "running on" for two months, we let the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* of Feb. 6th, give the result. Here it is:

A leading Administration senator, who returned from New England this morning, reports a great revolution in the temper of the Republican party there toward Grant. He intended to make some speeches in New Hampshire during the campaign now opening, but says that he cannot go into that State and successfully plead the Republican cause with the press, sending up every day as Democratic electioneering documents the proceedings of the New York Custom-house Investigation Committee. He will call upon the President, to-morrow, and urge him to clean out that sink of iniquity in New York if he hopes to retain any strength before the people.

Col. Forney of Philadelphia is in the city to day on private business. In conversation he speaks very despondingly of Grant's chances of renomination, and doubts very much if Philadelphia even will support him. Other reports from other States are to the effect that Grant stock is declining everywhere, and that all that is now necessary for his defeat is a concentration of the indepenpent Republicans on some strong honest man.

◆

A MONSTER mass meeting was held in Philadelphia last week relative to the frauds perpetrated in the Fourth Senatorial district at the recent election, and to express opinions touching politics generally in that city and in the State at large. The organization of the meeting included a President, sixty-three Vice Presidents and thirty Secretaries, all from among the best and most honored men of the city. The speakers were Hon. R. T. Brewster, Hon Richard Vaux, Col. McClure, Dr. William Elder, Hon. E. Joy Morris, Col. Page and other prominent and influential men. We have only room for a single extract from one of the speeches delivered on the occasion. We take it from the address of the Hon. E. Joy Morris, who, until quite recently, was our minister to Turkey. He concluded his speech thus:

There are considerations that rise superior to questions of party, that address themselves to the conscience and sense of duty, and to the self-respect of every citizen. It will be in vain hereafter to appeal for the support of regular nominations made by fraud for the purpose of foisting bad men into office. I am not bound to vote for a scoundrel or member of a "Ring" of public plunderers if he is a Republican. As a member of an honorably party, I have a right, with all who have at heart its reputation, and who desire that it shall deserve the public confidence, that such candidates shall be presented as are worthy of our suffrages—men of tried integrity and ability, and who will discharge the trusts confided to them faithfully and irreproachably. Any but such reflect discredit on the Republican party, impeach its patriotism, sow discord in its ranks, and impair its chances of success here, in the State, and on the broader field of national action.

Until we cease sending to Harrisburg, Ring leaders and agents, and men who live in awe of Ring influences, no reformatory legislation can be expected. Where the fountain head itself is tainted the whole stream becomes impure." The chief source of the evils against which the meeting was called to take action lay in the fact that a seat in the Legislature was sought less for the honor of serving the public than of promoting private interests, and too often of making money by corrupt practices. For all these evils he saw but one remedy—a radical change of men and measures. Now, when no election is pending, and in advance of the action of nominating conventions, they should declare that they will no longer be persuaded by the syren song of "regular nominations" to vote for candidates morally and politically unworthy, and that, if party disasters and defeats result from a disregard of this admonition, the *responsibility* will fall upon those who thus manifest their contempt for public opinion and their disregard of the general interests.

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Death of Senator Knight.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 12.—Before the assembling of either house this evening, the Republicans held a joint caucus and the death of Senator Knight, Democrat, of Bucks, was reported among the members, and spectators gathered in the capitol, creating another sensation.

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HERE AND THERE.

—The Senatorial conferees of Huntingdon, Center, Mifflin, and Juniata, met in Huntingdon on Tuesday, and instructed the delegates to the State Convention to vote for Col. Frank Jordan for Governor.

—Pennsylvania has more Postoffices than any other State in the Union. The number of Postoffices in Pennsylvania is 2,893, and in New York, 2,690. The whole army of postmasters in the United States amounts to 30,045.

—A school teacher in Omaha, having an inordinate dread of small-pox, sent home a little girl because she said her mother was sick and had marks on her face. The next day with her finger in her mouth and her little bonnet swinging by the strings, and said to the teacher: "We've got a leetle baby at our house; but mother told me to tell you that *it isn't catchin'.*" The teacher said she was very glad, and told her pupil to take her seat.

—The case of Senator Clayton is still regarded as one that will call for vigorous action on the part of the Senate. A few days since, when the evidence began to look bad for Clayton, a sudden movement was made to keep all the testimony secret, and since that a highly colored statement in favor of Clayton has been given out to those who would print it, and his friends are active in telegraphing abroad favorable paragraphs.

—The Crawford county Republican Committee met in Meadville on Tuesday. John C. Sturtevant was elected Senatorial delegate, and F. W. Ellsworth and Amos Wheeler Representative delegates to the State Convention. A resolution was adopted indorsing President Grant's administration, and instructing delegates to use all honorable means to secure his renomination. The primary elections in Crawford are to be held on the first Thursday in June.

—A few days since Mr David Stewart, a resident of Mahoning, died under circumstances that justify the belief that he committed suicide. The day before his death he called at the Drug Store of Metz & Neal, on the south east corner of the public square, and purchased an ounce of laudanum. The same evening, between six and seven oclock, Dr. Cunningham was summoned to attend him. When the doctor arrived at his residence he discovered that Mr. Stewart was the victim of poison. Restoratives were immediately applied but without effect, and he died after a few hours' suffering.

—In a divorce case pending in Ohio, the grounds of the husband's application are that his wife insists that he shall kill the old cat that has been with them for ten years. He says "it is not because he hates to part with the old animal, but the job is too much to ask of him while he is in feeble health, as at present.'. He has drowned her twice, shot thirteen rifle balls through her vitals, given her a half pound of strychnine, committed hari kari on her with a pitch fork, and the only effect perceptible is a trifle more tone to her voice and a bay window over one eye. This is one of the most singular concatenation of circumstances on record.

—A dispatch has been received from Minister Schenk to the effect that the excitement in London is intense, but no recommendations are made.

The English Minister, Thornton, combats the view of the Administration as to the Geneva Commission being a court, and urges that it be treated as an amicable conference, He contended that there could be no peace if our case was presented in the form of an indictment for misconduct. Secretary Fish does not see how any claim can be withdrawn. If, in his judgment, Sir Alexander Cockburn should withdraw, there would be no hope of an amicable settlement. Mr. Evarts is about to return to this country for further instructions.

—The wildest storms of winter do great good by removing any noxious gasses that may lurk about our great cities, and carrying them out to the deep, there to "suffer a sea change,,' and replacing them with purer air. Air and ocean are the two great physical purifiers of the world. So, while we fasten our garments more tightly round us, and hurry along in the pelting shower flung at us by a boisterous wind, let us think of the health-giving oxygen that comes on the tempest; and, while enjoying the shelter of our roof, think of the good work going on above us in the sky, alike whether we wake or sleep. We love to think of the mighty operation of the hand of God going on ceaslessly for the good of man and the mass of living things on earth, when we are passive and powerless, and this wind movement is one of these.

—A correspondent of the Greenville *Advance*, writing from Hendersonville, Mercer county, says quite a startling and painful occurrence took place in that vicinity a few days ago. A young couple by the name of Kimball, who have only been married a little over a year, have not been living very happily together, and last week Mrs. Kimball was obliged to leave her husband on account of his abuse, he retaining the child, an infant two and a half months old. Mrs. Kimball, after leaving her husband, went to the house of her father, Mr. Smith, formerly Sheriff of Mercer county, who, accompanied by a couple of neighbors, returned with her to her husband and demanded the child. It was given, and Mrs. Kimball again departed for her father's. While on the road the child apparently went to sleep, and the mother on arriving at her destination, thinking it still slept, laid it down on the sofa until after supper; when she again looked at it she was horrified to find it dead.

RESIGNATION OF COL. FORNEY.

Journalistic Independence Better Than a Fat Office.

Look Out for ANOTHER "HALT."

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C, Feb. 11, 1872.

The resignation of Collector Forney excites great comment here. The first difference between Forney and the President arose from representations to the former that he was expected in his newpaper to oppose McClure strongly and support Gray in the late contest in Philadelphia. This Forney absolutely refused to do in the style it was demanded he should. Those who were in consultation with Col. Forney while here, give out that his resignation indicates open hostility to Gen. Grant on the part of one class of Pennsylvania politicians.

Before leaving to-night, Col. Forney gave his friends the following among other reasons for resigning: "He feels that it is time to cry 'Halt!' once more to the desperate men who are trying to use the name of Gen. Grant to keep them in or help them to office. He believes in the conciliation of the old, dissatisfied anti-slavery leaders of the country. He pleads for good relations between Grant and Sumner, between Grant and Greeley, Grant and Fenton, and insists that what Mr. Lincoln did with men dissatisfied with his administration, Gen. Grant ought to do with men dissatisfied with his.

By Associate Press.

COL. FORNEY'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The following letter was handed to the President this afternoon by a friend of Col. Forney:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Dear Sir: When you did me the honor to tender me the appointment of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, I accepted it most reluctantly, because I apprehended it would seriously interfere with my business, and especially with my independence as a journalist. Ten months' experience have so entirely confirmed this impression that I find myself constrained to send you this, my resignation of office, to take effect on the first of March next. I shall then return to my profession, as a far more congenial field of usefulness, and devote all my efforts to my newspaper and to energetic support of the principles of the great Republican party.

Most earnestly thanking you for your kindness and consideration, I remain, dear General, very truly, yours. J. W. FORNEY,

To His Excellency President Grant.

◆

Our Bill Against Great Britain.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: According to the provisions of the Washington Treaty, which reads, that "in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the settlement of such claims," indirect losses as well as those about which there can scarcely be any dispute, will be considered at the Geneva Conference. The following estimate will give an idea of the character and amount of the claims made in behalf of the United States:

I. For the destruction of vessels and property belonging to the U. S. Government.....	$ 25,000
II. For the destruction of merchant vessels, cargoes and property sailing under the flag of the United States	17,900,633
III. For other damages or injuries to persons, growing out of the destruction of each class of these vessels.	
[In respect to this item the 'case' says it is impossible at present for the United States to present a detailed statem'nt but the amount of the claim cannot be less than hundreds of thousands, and possibly millions of dollars, on account of hardy, helpless seamen & their families.]	
IV. For national expenditure in pursuit of the cruisers.	7,080,478
V. For loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag..................	
[In respect to this item the United States asks the arbitrators to estimate the amount which ought to be paid to them, after we submit statistics in reference to our tonage before and after the rebellion.]	
VI. For enhanced payments of insurance by citizens of the United States, so far as now known.	1,120,795
VII. For prolongation of a civil war, the addition of a large sum to the cost thereof and of the suppression of the rebel'ion.	
[As to this item, the United States claim that after the battle of Gettysburg offensive operations by the insurgents were conducted only at sea, through the Anglo-Confederate cruisers, with the hope of involving this country in a war with Great Britain, and that the latter ought in equity to reimburse the United States for the expense thereby entailed upon them.]	
VII. Interest upon all the claims up to the day when the award is payable by the terms of the treaty, which is twelve months after the date of the award, at the usual rate of interest in the city of New York, where most of the claims of individuals are held, which is seven per cent. per annum. The United States claim that interest should be computed from an average day, say July 1, 1863.]	

According to the foregoing statement, so far as it goes, the figures reach the sum of $26,137,896. It will be observed, however, in the reading of the exhibit that the amounts for damages or injuries to persons growing out of the destruction of vessels by the rebel cruisers, the loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, the prolongation of the war, due to the continued offensive operations of the rebel privateers after the battle of Gettysburg, and interest upon all the claims up to the day when the award is payable, according to the terms of the Washington Treaty, are not enumerated in this schedule. The amount of these claims will vastly increase the American demand.

◆

Death of Ex-Senator Grimes, of Iowa

BURLINGTON, IA., Feb. 8. Ex-Senator Grimes died at his residence in this city at half past eight o'clock last evening of heart disease. The first attack came on about two weeks ago, while he was in the street, and consisted of a sharp pain in the heart and resulting nervous prostration. On Tuesday of this week he had three attacks of a like character in close succession. Last evening about seven o'clock, while conversing with some friends at his home, he was again taken in the same way. This was soon succeeded by a second and third attack, the latter proving fatal at the time above stated. Since his return from Europe he has been in apparent good health, though he complained occasionally of paralytic symptoms similar to those with which he was prostrated in Washington before his resignation. The heart disease first made its appearance two weeks since. Senator Grimes's father died of the same disease.

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STEAMBOAT COLLISION.

Collision Between the Steamers Sabine and Richmond—The Former Sunk and the Latter Badly Damaged—No Lives Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, February 11.—The steamer Sabine from Ouachita river, with sixteen hundred bales of cotton, collided with the steamer Richmond hence, at Twelve Mile Point, early this morning. The Sabine sunk in a few moments. The Richmond was considerably damaged, but rendered all the assistance possible, taking all the passengers and some three hundred bales of cotton off the Sabine. The Sabine will probably prove a total loss. The Richmond was so badly damaged that she had to return to this city for repairs.

The James Howard, with the Ducal party is at Carrolton. She will come down to the city at nine o'clock to-morrow.

◆

Extensive Land Frauds in Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Information has been received at the Land Office of extensive frauds by land speculators in Southwestern Kansas. The lands in question are open only to actual settlers, and in order to evade the law a well-organized system was arranged by which lands were entered upon false representations of settlement by parties using fictitious names and manufacturing bogus testimony. The Government officials are prosecuting the offenders.

HARRISBURG NEWS.

Death of State Senator Evans—Senator Knight Dangerously Ill—Clerk Hamersly Convalescing.

Hon. Henry S. Evans, Senator from the Chester, Delaware and Montgomery district, died at his residence in Chester at six o'clock on Friday evening. Senator Evans was well known throughout the State as editor and publisher of *The Village Record*. He was a member of the State Legislature for several terms and served his constituents faithfully and acceptably. In private life he won the respect of all by his irreproachable character. As a Senator he held a high position in the esteem of both party friends and opponents. By his death the Senate is again a tie politically.

Hon. Jesse W. Knight, Senator from the Seventh District, (Bucks & Northampton,) is lying dangerously ill at his home in Bristol, Bucks Co.; last advices representing his condition as most precarious.

Col. G. W. Hamersly, Chief Clerk of the Senate, who has been very ill, is now rapidly recovering, and will soon be able to resume his duties.

THE EPIDEMIC IN HARRISBURG.

The diarrhœa of late so prevalent in Harrisburg is yet unabated, and its cause not yet satisfactorily explained. The theories are many and conceded that it does not arise from the water. *The State Journal* looks upon it as the precursor of a cholera epidemic, and says:

"It is a well known fact among the medical fraternity that preceeding a cholera season the diarrhœa as it now attacks people within this city and within a radius of two hundred miles, prevails to a greatr or less extent.—The atmosphere is now charged with the fatal poison, and only needs the aggravation of heat and other attending influences to make it cholera of a certain type. All the symptoms as they exist here and elsewhere, sustain this view of the subject, and the admonition comes in time to enable all to prepare for the dread monster—*Asiatic cholera*—whose presence in this country the coming summer may be confidently anticipated."

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WASHINTON TREATY.

The Feeling at Washington Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—There are no new developments relative to the treaty of Washington, although, as has been already stated, our Government is not disposed to modify its statement of the case. No formal reply can be made to Lord Granville's note to Gen. Schenck until the exact text is received, which is expected toward the close of this week. There has been much interest but no marked excitement at the position of affairs, nor apprehension that even should England recede from the treaty results would follow more serious in their consequences than existed before it was negotiated. Nothing has ever been hinted in official circles about strengthing our national defenses to meet a possible contingency, and no one has publicly expressed the opinion that such measures will become necessary. It is reported in Executive quarters that our Government is willing to abide by the result of the tribunal of arbitration in all matters submitted to their determination, and will expect a corresponding degree of good faith on the part of the British Government.

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SOUTH AMERICA.

Terrible Massacre of Foreigners.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The South American mail steamer has arrived with Rio Janeiro dates of January 22. The distinguished Brazilian statesman, Viscount Itaborahy, is dead. The recent outbreak of fanaticism in the town of Jundil, in the Argentine States, resulted in a fearful massacre. The Jarhos, excited to frenzy by a man named Salane, made a sudden attack on foreigners. The latter taken by surprise were unable to defend themselves and, before the authorities could stop the slaughter, thirty-six were killed. The assassins were then attacked by troops and fled, but were pursued and sixteen of them shot, and twenty-four prisoners taken.

◆

Things Not Ten Years Old.

[From the New York Herald.]

The United States have, time and again, been regarded by England as proper subjects for the diplomacy of menace. When we objected to British cruisers searching our merchantmen she sent a squadron here and burned our capitol, and would have continued her depredations but for the victory at New Orleans. When we claimed our natural boundary in Oregon we were compelled to abandon our rights, under the threat of a fleet, which overcame the nerves of the timid Polk and the trembling Buchannan. When we seized the persons of notorious rebels on the high seas—in the case of Mason and Slidell—we were commanded to surrender them in the most offensive manner. We were then in a death struggle with the south, and Palmerston's menaces were well timed and successful. During the rebellion England paid as little attention to our rights, to the sacred duties of neutrality, to our professions of friendship and our ties of blood, as she did to the pretests of China on the opium question. When the South broke into rebellion she made haste to treat them as belligerents, as a people entitled to a nation's rights, even before a battle was fought. During our war English money sustained the confederacy, English ships, manned by English seamen, destroyed our commerce, and even the right of privateering, which had been solemnly denounced as piracy by England was accepted so far as the South was concerned, even after we had expressed a desire to unite in her declaration. The promptness with which we yielded to the Palmerston policy of pressure especially in the Trent affair, is so freshly remembered in England that she naturally reverts to it now in the Alabama question.

◆

THE Beaver *Radical*, in speaking of the apportionment of this State for members of Congress, in last week's issue says: "The plain policy of the "Republican party in the Legislature is to group the Democratic "counties together, and create strong "majorities upon both sides. In the "presence of so much feud, selfishness, and small ambition as has "found its way into our party, it is "not safe to trust to small majorities."

We agree with the *Radical* that what it advises is "plain (*party*) policy," and nothing better could be done to secure the election, not of men of "small ambition," but of *small men* of large ambition. And so long as *blind* loyalty to *party* is the only qualification required for any office, this "policy" will be pursued.

However valuable the "policy" of the *Radical* may be, to the class of men for whose benefit it is intended, it is against the interest of the people generally—in direct conflict with the principle of the Apportionment bill lately passed by Congress, and the judgment of all honest men, as well as the experience and observation of every person since the organization of this government. If there is anything which will induce parties to present their best men for election to office, it is to have small party majorities." In that event principles, capabilities and character control, instead of chicanery and corruption.

The record, principles and measures of public policy of the Republican party commend themselves to the judgment of all unprejudiced fair-minded men; and the sooner it gets freed from the influence of the men who advocate the "policy" of the *Radical* the better for the party, and the sooner will feuds cease within it and harmony be restored.—*Lawrence Journal.*

Forty-Second Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, Feb. 5.—A resolution was offered relative to the manufacture of Bessemer steel, and the importance of improving the Harbor of Michigan city, so as to bring the iron mines of Lake Superior into more direct communication with the coal fields of Indiana. The amnesty bill then came up and was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—Among the bills introduced was one for the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau, and for a rail road bridge over the Mississippi river. A bill passed removing political disabilities from certain classes of rebels. Mr. Peters moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring that the highest patriotism and most enlightened public policy demand of all political parties and of all citizens acquiescence in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, and such reasonable legislation of Congress as may be necessary to make them in their letter and spirit most effective. Agreed to, 120, to 51. Mr. Brooks, of New York, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution recognizing the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments as valid parts of the Constitution. Agreed to, 166 to 22. Mr. Stevenson moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution recognizing as valid and binding all existing laws passed by Congress for the enforcement of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, and for the protection of citizens in their rights under the Constitution as amended. Without taking a vote on the resolution or disposing of the question for drawing for seats, the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 6.—A bill was reported making it an offense punishable by one year's imprisonment and $1,000 fine for any private corporation, firm, or individual to issue any obligations or promises to pay, to be used as a circulating medium of currency. A resolution from the Legislature of New Jersey asking the United States to purchase Independence Hall from Philadelphia, in anticipation of the centennial celebration—the purchase money to be used by that city for the erection of a building as a museum of revolutionary relics. A resolution calling on the President for information as to the intention of Great Britain to repudiate the Washington treaty relative to the Alabama claims was discussed at length, but no definite action was had. The amnesty bill was debated till the hour of adjournment,

HOUSE.—Numerous petions were presented on various subjects. Among the bills introduced were: one for the establishment of ocean mail service to Australia; one to promote telegraphic communication between America, Asia and Europe, and one granting pensions to soldiers, pilots and others in the Black Hawk war. On motion of Mr. Dickey the Secretary of War was requested to report what military posts may be disposed of. The Judiciary Committee reported a bill for refunding all taxes heretofore collected on income from salaries of officers of State Governments, which was recommitted. The House resumed the consideration of the bill to establish an educational fund, and to apply the proceeds from the sales of the public lands to the education of the people, but without a vote, adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 7.—The annual pension bill was reported and passed—it appropriates over thirty millions of dollars. A resolution directing the Committee on Investigation to inquire whether any United States Senator has received money under cover of counsel fees or otherwise from the Treasury of the United States, in violation of law, and to report the result of the inquiry at as early a day as practicable, was adopted. The amnesty bill was discussed and some amendments made; but without disposing of it the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The education bill coming under consideration, was discussed and amended, and without final action the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 8.—A bill was reported to establish a semi-monthly mail on the Chinese route, with double subsidy. A bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem three millions of three per cent. certificates per month. A bill was reported giving the Secretary of the Navy full control over the navigation of channel and water courses, excavations across bars, &c. The Committee or Territories reported a bill to establish the territory of Ojibway—changing the name to Pembina—it is to consist of that portion of Dakota lying north of the 46th paralel. A bill to restore the records of the U. S. Courts destroyed by the Chicago fire, passed. The amnesty bill was discussed till the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—In the case of the Myers-Cessna contested election case Myers was given the seat. The education bill, as amended was passed.

SENATE, Feb. 9.—Considerable discussion was had on Mr. Edmund's resolution of inquiry in regard to the intention of Great Britain to repudiate the treaty of Washington, but no definite action was had. The amnesty bill, with the civil rights amendment, occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.—Nothing of general interest occurred.

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Cost of the War to France.

The claims still required to satisfy the German claims upon France is $635,000,000. Of this, however, $600,000,000 are not due until 1874, though interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum must be paid thereon for the intervening period. To this must be added the cost of maintaining the German army of occupation on French territory. According to an arrangement made last spring the Bank of France is bound to advance $80,000,000 to the Versailles government, and then the whole amount of $306,000,000, which will have been borrowed, is to be repaid by the government by instalments of $40,000,000 annually for eight years. Inasmuch as these instalments are to begin at once, the bank really will now have to advance only a further sum of $40,000,000. According to the budget of M. Ponyer-Quertier, Minister of Finance, the war of 1870–71 cost France $1, 720,000,000. Of this am't a little over $1,067,500,000 has already been provided. Only a further sum of $632,500,000 has to be obtained. Of the sum already paid, Germany received $361,320,000 and less than $45,000,000 of this was paid in actual coin by the French Government. The $1,067,500,000 already provided was raised by the war loan of 1870, the "Morgan" loan in England, the sales of Rentes by the government, the amount allowed by the Prussians for the portion of the Eastern Railway of France running through Alsace and Lorraine, the last great loan, and the advances from Bank of France already mentioned.

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Indictment of Mayor Hall and Others.

NEW YORK, February 10.—The Grand Jury entered the Court of General Sessions this morning and presented a bundle of indictments. In the statement of their labors it is set forth that some four hundred and sixty cases were acted upon. The frauds, in the investigation of which they were engaged, will cause a loss to the city of at least twenty million dollars. Mayor Hall, on being arraigned, appeared in person, and said he was ready to offer bail. He waived all the irregularities committed by the Grand Jury, and put in a general denial, asking that the trial be set at the earliest day possible. The Grand Jury was discharged.

The Judge has fixed the trial of Mayor Hall for next Monday week. His bail was $3,000. His brother-in-law, Edward Barnes, became his surety. Among the indictments were some against Tweed and one against Peter B. Sweeny. In the case of Tweed bail was accepted in fourteen thousand dollars. Sweeny was bailed in the sum of ten thousand dollars. Five indictments were preferred against Hall. They are for misdemeanor, charging the accused with neglect of duty in connection with the audit of the claims against the city.

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For the Beaver Argus. [By request.]

THE ORIGIN OF EVIL.

BY HOMO.—NO. IV.

MR. EDITOR: Popular theology and Milton say evil originated in heaven! They declare that there has been a rebellion among the holy angels, headed by one individual angel called the devil. Hear Milton:

> "Satan, so call him now, his former name
> Is heard no more in heaven, he of the first,
> If not the first archangel, great in power,
> In favor and pre-eminence."—Lib. 5, folio 140.

And again the same author, and on the same subject—

> "Brighter one amid the hosts
> Of angels, than that star the stars among."

Dr. Gill remarks, concerning the angels that sinned: "They were hurled out of heaven, from whence they fell as lightning," &c. But what to us appears monstrous, and which we think will be very ill accounted for: "How came seeds of evil to rise in the angelic nature, created in a state of perfect, unspotted holiness? How was it first found in a place where no unclean thing can enter? How came ambition, pride or envy, to germinate there? Could there be offence where there was no crime? Could untainted purity breed corruption? Could that nature contaminate and infect which was always drinking in principles of perfection? Happy are we that the solving of these difficulties rests not with us, neither to give a reason for it nor to assign causes; neither do we think all the D. D.'s in the universe are sufficient to the task; nor the great Milton himself, after all his fine images and lofty excursion upon the subject, has left the matter one jot clearer than he found it.

As we have stated before, evil originated by one man's transgression. It did not originate in heaven. It did not enter through the agency of some foreign, wicked angel. How palpably absurd the idea that evil and rebellion should enter that holy habitation, among this pure and high order of created intelligence! To entertain such a sentiment is a reproach upon God and his holy family of angels. This world is the only theatre of evil and rebellion, of darkness and death, of which we have any account, and let us beware how we enlarge the dominion of sin and contradict the truth of God by our traditions.

That Satan is a fallen angel, a rebel seraph, cast out for his rebellion, the following texts of Scripture are adduced: Isa. xiv. 12, "How art thou fallen from heaven, O, Lucifer, son of the morning!" This passage, by our orthodox friends, is supposed to teach the fall of the devil from heaven.—But, we ask, who is this Lucifer, son of the morning? We are not left to conjecture, or to follow the fancies of a speculative theory. The person is named to whom allusion is made, in the 4th verse. We have no sentiment of angels sinning and rebelling in heaven and falling from their high office and estate in that holy habitation of God. Instead of being in heaven above, he said in the "pomp and pride of his heart," that he "would ascend into heaven, and exalt his throne above the stars of God," and would "be like the Most High."—This is the vain bosting of a poor, mortal, puny man, whom God hurled from his boasted throne of power and cast him away as an "abominable branch," and make him as a "carcass troden under feet."

Rev. xii. 7—12. "And there was war in heaven. Michael and his angels fought against the dragon; and the dragon fought, and his angels." If any one supposes that this was a literal war that took place in heaven among the angels, in the holy habitation of God, he must have a wonderful capacity to digest and interpret symbolic prophecy. This war is between Michael, or Christ and his angels or saints, and the dragon—or the head of the Roman empire—and his angels or subjects. The dragon, that old serpent, called the devil and satan, is represented as having seven heads and a long, powerful tail, drawing a third part of the stars of heaven. Now, how this can be made to fit on to one of the angels in heaven, and how he can open a warfare with Christ and his saints before they are congregated there (as it must be, if he has been a devil from the beginning), we leave those to explain who are allied to such a theory. The saints, it appears, through Christ their captain overcame, in this warfare, the dragon or devil, by the blood of the Lamb and by the Word of their testimony; and they loved not their lives unto death, the death they suffered at the hands of this devil in their struggle against him.

Again, when this war is over and the devil is cast out, he is said to know that he hath but a short time; and, if this is at or before the foundation of the world, he has all the time the world will stand till the judgment, to persecute and torment the saints, which can hardly be reconciled with or called a short season. The truth is, to look this Scripture full in the face and undertake to make it harmonize with the popular theory of the origin of evil in heaven, is to extort from it the worst and most unnatural features that could possibly be exhibited. Suffice it to say, then for the present, that whatever it teaches, and however it may be applied in the history of Christ's church, it does not teach the doctrine of evil or of the devil as maintained in the popular creed.

Ezek. xxviii. 11—19. This is supposed to be very conclusive evidence that there has been rebellion in heaven, and hence this Scripture is made use of as direct proof of that rebellion. But, as in the case of Babylon, this is a lamentation upon the King of Tyrus and his fall and utter destruction, under the judgment and wrath of God, for his pride and national sin. Tyre was situated on the coast of the Mediterranean sea, and was allotted to the tribe of Asher. They were a commercial and maratime people, and being friendly to the Ashurites, were permitted to remain. They made many presents to the Israelites and brought to Solomon much gold for the building of the temple, consequently it is said: "Thou hast been in Eden, in the garden of God, and very precious stones were thy covering." They were rich in gold and diamonds and precious stones, and were permitted to walk up and down at pleasure in the midst of spiritual Israel—the stones of fire. They were a very proud people, and thought themselves perfect in all their ways, till God at last tested them. By their friendship and seeming reverence for the Jewish worship, they gained a powerful influence over all the tribes of Israel, and especially at the court of Jerusalem; yet they were an idolatrous people, and their influence over the Jews seductive in its tendency from the standard of truth and morality which the God of Israel had set up; and there was no way to open the eyes of the Jews to a discovery of the evil tendency of their influence only for God to take their case in hand and make such an example of them as would terrify and overawe his chosen people, and make them afraid to transgress his commands and yield to the influence of an idolatrous nation however good and friendly they might appear. Therefore God, after acknowledging their high character, wealth, reputed skill and wisdom, and exalted privilege in Palestine—the Eden and garden of his people—exposes their true moral condition; shows that they are corrupt, and pronounces his judgment upon them and their certain doom. There is not, in this description and prediction, so much as a shade of evidence or reference to anything that ever took place above among the angels of God, neither can we find such evidence in any part of the Book of God.

But then, the evidence can be found if a rebellion in heaven is essential in order to sustain the theory. To this end we will appeal to the great Milton, in his famous "Paradise Lost." There we shall find a full and minute account of the terrible war in heaven between Michael and the royal army of angels on the one hand, and Satan with his rebel host on the other, in which he supposes the number and strength to be nearly equal; with representations how he brings in the devil's army upon doubling their rage, bringing new engines of war into the field, putting Michael and all the faithful army to the worst, and, in a word, defeats them; with an account of *two or three thousand millions of angels cut to pieces and wounded;* and how he allows them to give over fighting and make a kind of retreat, so making way for the complete victory of the Son of God. Now, this is all invention, or at least blasphemy; likewise a borrowed thought from the old poets and the giant against Jupiter, designed by Ovid almost two thousand years ago. There it was well enough; but whether poetic fancy should be allowed to fable upon heaven or not, and upon the King of heaven, too, that we leave to our deamonologists and heaven-rebellionists to answer, thankful that the burden of proof rests not with us.

> "Thou sin of witchcraft—first-born child of crime!
> Produced before the bloom of time;
> Ambition's maiden sin, in heaven conceived!
> And who could have believed
> Defilement could in purity begin,
> And bright, eternal day be soiled with sin?
> Tell us, sly, penetrating crime,
> How cam'st thou here, thou fault sublime?"

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SNOW BOUND.

Trains on the Union Pacific Railroad Still Snow Bound—Passengers Suffering from Sickness—Provisions Forwarded from Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 11.—Urgent dispatches were received here this morning to forward provisions immediately to the nearest point to the place of blockade on the Union Pacific. Walker Brothers set to work and by 2 p. m. started four car loads of supplies. Latest accounts to-night say the snow bound trains, having made fourteen miles since Friday morning, hope to dig out in a few days. There is said to be much sickness and suffering among the passengers. It is snowing here to-day, and there was a heavy storm this afternoon.

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DISCLOSURES IN N. ORLEANS.

About as Bad a Mess as Has Yet Been Discovered Anywhere.

The New Orleans papers are filled with the proceedings of the Congressional Committee engaged in investigating the Louisiana scandals. The facts that are being brought to light are simply disgraceful. Both parties seemed to have trafficked in bribery to the utmost extent of their means and opportunities. Ex-Secretary of State Bovee testified to the existence of a regular system of frauds at elections, for the purpose of returning men as elected, and cited the Committee instance on instance of such shameless venality and abuses that its members must almost have doubted whether there was a single honest man in the ranks of the respective parties to the quarrel. Another witness, a civil engineer, gave evidence that he had purchased the votes of a number of the members, stating quite frankly that it was generally understood that if a man wanted a bill passed he had to pay for it. Mr. Carr, the late Speaker of the House, admitted that he had never visited the parish which he represented, and did not know half-a-dozen of its inhabitants, "a friend" undertaking to have him returned without the trouble of his personal presence in the field, which was only accomplished by means of an infamous trick perpetrated upon the poor ignorant country negroes, who thought they were voting for a member of their own race; and of a similarly sickening character is the bulk of the testimony that has thus far been taken. What depths of depravity will be sounded before the Committee concludes its labors we prefer not to think of.—*Pitt. Commercial.*

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How Baltimore Profits by the New York Custom Rascalities.

[From the Baltimore Gazette]

It has been given in evidence before the investigating Committee that New York merchants have discovered it is cheaper to import thro' Baltimore than through their own port of entry, and that in quite a number of instances they have profitted by this discovery. We now learn that until recently, the greater part of all the crockery imported into the United States entered through the port of New York; but that now, owing to the change in the classification of earthen ware in crates, much of the trade has been diverted to other ports, particularly to Baltimore, and that more of it will be eventually. The reason assigned is that it is cheaper to the western merchant by 5 per cent. on the cost of an average invoice of earthenware to import through Baltimore than through New York. The other advantages to the merchant who imports through Baltimore are not stated, but they are equally apparent. These are: lower Custom House charges, less loss by breakage or pilfering, less expense in the way of storage or cartage—where the goods are not sent in sealed cars, under the new regulations, direct to their destination—and, in any event, quicker dispatch. All these considerations are destined to tell upon our imports, and when it is considered that, notwithstanding the somewhat longer voyage of two cargoes shipped from Liverpool on the same day—one to New York and one to Baltimore—the goods entering here can be laid down in Cincinnati, St. Louis or Chicago sooner than through New York, the gain to our port through delays in the New York Custom House cannot fail to be felt, especially as the cost of running steamers from European ports to Baltimore is greatly lessened by reason of the cheaper rate at which bituminous coal coal can be had here as compared with its cost at New York.

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New York Vicissitudes.

A New York correspondent says: a summer or two ago, as I was passing from Boston to New York, an elegant team of horses came aboard the boat at Newport. The eye of the owner watched the embarkation.—The steeds were worthy of the vigilant care of the gentleman, and a more gorgeous turnout seldom rolled over the elegant roads of Newport. This gentleman whose name is as well known in Boston as any on your roll, lived in princely style on Murray Hill. He purchased a fine mansion, but pulled the inside all to pieces to make it more worthy of his occupancy. Passing up the North river this week, I found this gentleman on board the train. His dilapidated appearance and seedy garb indicated reverse. I found the millionaire penniless. He was absolutely poor. He had pawned his watch, his wife's jewels and his pictures to get bread. He lives in a tenement house in Tenth avenue that is swarming with foreign poor. He had pawned his watch, his wife's jewels and his pictures to get bread. He lives in a tenement house in Tenth avenue that is swarming with foreign poor. His wife, accustomed to move in elegant saloons, keeps house in two bedrooms, where the Jew, Irish, and Germans swarm by the hundreds.—He has perfect confidence that he will die a rich man, and die a benefactor of his race. Instead of taking to drink and gambling, as many do, he has got two or three gigantic plans on hand, one or more of which he is very certain will put him on his feet.

A Man With Three Arms.

The Williamsport *Gazette* and *Bulletin* is responsible for the following:

Among the passengers on the train bound south last evening was a man born and raised in the county of Oswego, New York. His name is William Jacobs. He prides himself on three well developed arms and hands, the member extraordinary having grown above the right shoulder blade.

It hangs suspended down the back, and can be raised and lowered at will. In length it is shorter than the arms proper, but possesses extraordinary muscle, which he displays whenever occasion demands it. No person passing through a railroad car, or meeting him upon the street, would observe any deformity, but after becoming cognizant of this singular case, would perceive the peculiar fit of his coat.

He states that he has often been questioned as to why he does not place himself upon exhibition, or become one of Barnum's permanent attractions. His invariable reply is, that he is averse to public exhibitions. His father being a wealthy farmer, he always preferred to remain at home, and was the most active and profitable of farmer's help. He would assist in loading hay, and at the same time hold securely the horses' reins. On several occasions he came near breaking this unnatural member, by sudden falls, and at one time suffered the pangs of a full-sized felon upon the fore finger.

On one occasion, when about eighteen, the village boys thought they would have a little sport at "three arms" expense, and commenced a system of blackguardism, followed by bold attacks upon his person. Forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and throwing off his loose garments went for them in true pugilistic style, arm No. 3 performing its duty nobly, and apparently outrivaling Nos. 1 and 2. At the end of the skirmish six prostrate villagers told what a fierce opponent they had met. "Three arms," gained a notoriety, and never afterwards was persecuted on account of his deformity. At the outbreak of the rebellion he joined a New York regiment, and so distinguished himself by bravery, that he was finally promoted to captain, and ranked as the best drill officer of the regiment to which he was attached.

At the close of the war he returned to the farm, and has since remained there. He is now *en route* for the South to visit a sister somewhere in the interior of North Carolina. It may be a query with some, how he could use his arm with the proper clothing upon his body. All his garments intended for laboring suits, were so made as to open upon the back, and close by buttoning, the same as a child's apron. Being a man of fine conversational powers, an interview with him is especially agreeable, and he relates many pleasant anecdotes of himself with great relish.

◆

Afraid of Losing Interest.

In Newark, New Jersey, a few days since, a couple who had done considerable courting concluded to get married. The wedding day had been fixed for about five weeks ago; the young lady had procurred her outfit, and all the necessary arrangements were made. But on the night oppointed for the wedding the young man failed to put in an appearance. This, of course caused great consternation, and no reason could be given for his action. The relatives and friends of the young lady were determined, however, on finding the young man aforesaid, and have an explanation of his strange conduct. They were successful in their search, and when they interrogated as to his non-fulfillment of his pledge, he replied that he could not get married without drawing some of his deposits from the savings bank, and if he did that *he would lose six months' interest!* The disappointed lady was almost distracted, and for several days she refused to partake of nourishment. Her friends threatened all sorts of vengeance, and also a law suit for breach of promise. The young lady, however, loved the man still, notwithstanding his mean and contemptible action, and was in favor of pursuing a different course. The consequence was an interview was had, and all differences were amicably arranged. The engagement was renewed, and the "two hearts were made to beat as one."

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Interesting Facts.

From the annual report of the Hon. John Eaton, jr., Commissioner of Education, it appears that there are in the United States, 368 colleges chartered to confer degrees in arts; 163 female colleges; 94 medical schools, of which 57 are known as regular, the remainder being indicated as eclectic, botanic, homœopathic, dental and pharmaceutical; 117 theological seminaries, and 40 law schools. There are 20 institutions for the education of the blind, and six others in which the blind share the benefit with deaf mutes; 38 institutions for the deaf and dumb, and 9 asylums for imbeciles or weak minded youth. The adult illiterates of both sexes in the United States aggregate 3,637,442, of which 2,389,591 are in the Southern States. The minor illiterates, between 10 and 21 years, aggregate 2,006,112, of which 1,698,144 are in the Southern States, North Carolina having the largest number. Statistics show that from 3 to 7 per cent. of the population of the United States commit 30 per cent. of all our crime, and less than 1-5th of 1 per cent. is committed by those who are educated. Throughout the country, from 80 to 90 per cent. of all the crime is committed by those who have no education, or none sufficient to afford them a valuable purpose in life.

◆

Is Your Name Brown?

London has recently sustained a bereavement in the person of a lady of the not unfamiliar name of Brown. Some time back she offered the metropolitan board of works $250,000 if it would make a contemplated alteration in a street in the manner she wished, but they were unable to accede to her wishes. She generously offered them $30,000 for the erection of a drinking fountain to be placed at the end of the street in which she lived, and this was about to be erected. The board also communicated with her about public baths, which she intended to erect at a cost of $50,000, when suddenly *pallida mors*, who had taken some time coming, for Mrs. Brown was ninety, stepped in and dissipated her benevolent intentions. She died intestate, leaving an estate of $50,000 a year, and without a humsn relative. It is therefore stated that the property will go to the crown, but there are several Browns about, it will be surprising if one of that enterprising and ubiquitous family can't substantiate a claim. Perhaps some of the American branch of the clan will think it worth while to look up third pedigrees.

◆

SIOUX CITY, February 8.—A. M. Wilcox, who returned from Plymouth county, says that three homesteaders living in that county, started with a team for the Broken Kettle, for wood. They were overtaken by the storm on the memorable Saturday morning, when two of the men dug their way into a big snow drift and remained there, while the other proceeded on his way with the team. The men in the snow drift remained there a day and a half before they dared to venture out, but suffered no material injury by their long imprisonment. The man who kept on his way, together with the horses, was found a day or two since frozen to death, near Suttins, some fifteen miles above this city. As far as is known positively, eight persons were frozen to death during this storm, within a radius of fifteen miles of here. The loss in stock within the same limits has been immense, and will probably reach five hundred to six hundred horses and cattle.

New Advertisements.

THOMPSON'S
WORLD-RENOUFED PATENT
GLOVE-FITTING CORSET.

If you want the most satisfactory, best fitting, and the cheapest Corset for its real value, you have ever worn, buy

THOMSON'S
GENUINE PATENT
GLOVE-FITTING.

No Corset has ever attained such a reputation, either in this or any other country. As now made in length and fullness of bust

IT CANNOT BE IMPROVED.

Every Corset is stamped with the name THOMSON, and the trade mark a CROWN. Kept by all first class dealers. THOMSON, LANGDON & CO., sole owners of patents, 391 Broadway, N Y

$375 A MONTH to sell our Universal Cement, Combination Tunnel, Button-Hole Cutter and other articles. SACO NOVELTY CO, Saco Me. 4

RARE CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

AGENTS, we will pay you $40 per week in cash if you will engage with us AT ONCE. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address F. A. ELLIS & CO., Charlotte, Mich. feb7:4

PSYCHOLOGIC Fascination, or Soul Charming. 400 pages, by Herbert Hamilton, B. A. How to use this power (which all possess) at will. Divination, Spiritualism, Sorceries, Demonology, and a thousand other wonders. Price by mail, $1 25 in cloth; paper cover, $1.00. Copy free to *agents only.* $1,000 monthly easily made. Address T. W. EVANS, Pub. 41 S. 8th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. feb7:4

$375 A MONTH to sell our Universal Cement Combination Tunnel, Button Hole Cutter, and other articles. *Saco Novelty Co.*, Saco, Maine. jan24:4w

RIFLES, SHOTGUNS, REVOLVERS. Gun materials of every kind. Write for Price List to Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Army guns and revolvers bought or traded for. Agents wanted. 4w

$10 from 50c.

12 SAMPLES sent (postage paid) for Fifty Cents, that retail easily for Ten Dollars. R. L. WOLCOTT, N.Y.

AGENTS WANTED. A complete History of

CHICAGO AND ITS DESTRUCTION.

40,000 copies sold. In English and German. Price $2.50. CAUTION.—Since issuing this work, smaller and inferior histories are offered, be sure the book you buy is by Upton & Sheahan, a full octavo, 6x9 inches, nearly 590 pages, and over 45 illustrations. Send $1.00 for outfit with choice of territory. Also, two beautiful Chromos, Chicago as it Was, and Chicago in Flames.—Circulars and terms free. Profits large. UNION PUBLISHIFG COMPANY, Chicago, Philadelphia or Cincinnati. 4w

$5,000 REWARD was paid by Congress to a lady for her bravery and skill in saving emigrants from the Indians

"My Captivity Among the Sioux"

is a history of her life as a prisoner among them. A wonderful story endorsed by Army Officers, Congressmen, &c. *Splendid inducements to Agents* to sell this and other popular works, including the best Family Bible. Write at once to QUAKER CITY PUBLISHING COMPANY, 217 and 219 Quince Street, Philadelphia. 4w.

REMOVAL.

New Arrangemen..

H. S. HIBBARD

Has purchased the RED FRONT, (F. A. Fortune's old stand) next door to Post office, Rochester, Pa., where he intends opening on the 1st of April, with Drugs, Dry Goods, Millinery Goods, &c., &c. jan31A1

60 CENTS PER POUND FOR BEST TEA IMPORTED!

Green, Black, Japan and Mixed!!!

BROKEN TEA LEAF!

This "Broken Tea Leaf" is of the finest quality and of the most exquisite flavor. It is pure leaf, has no stems, and is a third stronger than the whole leaf, and but one-half its price.

All the first class hotels throughout the country are using it continuously and satisfactorily.

It is put up for family use in cadies of 15 pounds and sent C, O. D., to any address, and for the trade in half chests, upon which will be allowed a liberal discount. Samples sent free. Address

PHILA. BROKEN TEA LEAF CO
No. 11 South FRONT Street,
jan24:3m PHILADELPHIA

Hardware, &c

FALLSTON

Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years,—during which time I have accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for Improvements on

COOKING-STOVES

—and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.

PLOWS.

The GREAT WESTERN has no Superior for this Locality.

STOVES!

Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking.

The Great Republic Cooking Stove

Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered in this market.

IT TAKES LESS FUEL,

LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK.

BEST BAKER,

MOST DURABLE

ALTOGETHER

THE BEST STOVE IN USE

In connection with the stove I have got up a Patent

EXTENSION TOP,

which occupies little room, no additional fuel, and is not liable to wear out, dispenses with all pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time, and made to suit all stoves of any size or pattern.

Five Hundred Persons

Who have purchased and used the

GREAT REPUBLIC COOKING STOVE,

Most of whose names have been published in the ARGUS, are confidently referred to, to bear witness of its superior merits as a cooking stove.

Having three first class engines on hand of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.

JOHN THORNILEY

apr20-tf.

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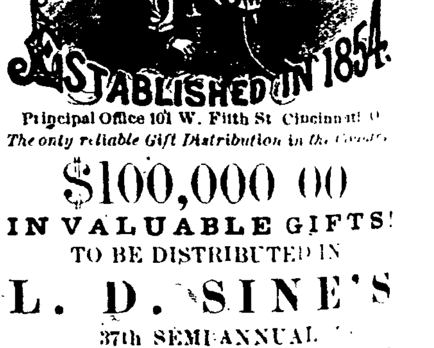

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TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

37th SEMI-ANNUAL

GIFT Enterprise!

To be Drawn Monday March 15, 1872.

ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF

10,000 IN GOLD!

One Prize 5,000 In Silver!

Two Prizes, $1,000 each } Greenbacks
Five Prizes, $,500 each }
Ten Prizes of $100 each }

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-Mounted Harness worth 1,500 each!

2 Horses and Buggies with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600!

Two fine-toned Rosewood Pianos worth $500 each!

10 Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each

1,500 *Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each!*

Ladies' Gold Leontine Chains, Gent's Gold Vest Chains, Silver-plated Castors, Solid Silver and Double-plated Table and Teaspoons, Ivory-handled Dinner Knives, &c., &c.

Whole Number Gifts, 10,000.

Tickets Limited to 50,000.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to Whom Liberal Premiums will be Paid

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All orders must be addressed to L. D. SINE, box 86.

dec27:tc) Office, 101 W. Fifth-st., Cincinnati, O

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Feb. 14th, 1872.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6.00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,....	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	33 00
½ column,....	11 00	15 00	20 00	33 00	60 00
1 column,....	23 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

GEO. P. ROWELL, 40 Park Row, N. York, AND **S. M. PETTENGILL & Co,** 37 Park Row New York, are the *sole* agents for THE BEAVER ARGUS in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

T. McCLELLAND & Co. are the ARGUS' agents in Pittsburgh, and are authorized to contract for advertisements at our lowest cash rates.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Accom'n 9.19; Mail, 2.47 p. m.; Evening Fast Line, 5.27.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.46 a. m.; Accommodation and Express, (through to Bellair,) 5.45 p. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Special Notice—Dr. Keyser........................C
Special Notices—Small & Walther....................7
Special Notices—S & J. Snellenburg................10
Special Notice—H. Noss.............................7
Special Notices—Dr. Johnston & Co..................C
Special Notices—M. Schiff.........................19
New Advertisement—L. D. Sine.......................C
New Advertisement—A. H. Franciscus & Co...C
Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.......................1sq-1w

Give it Your Attention.—We have quite a number of subscribers in the West and elsewhere outside of the county who are indebted to us for one, two and three years' subscription. The attention of each subscriber is therefore directed to the label on the wrapper of his paper. That will show him to what time he has paid, and a remittance of the amount due us will be thankfully received. As we are about to commence the improvement of our property in this place we shall need all the money due us by our patrons. From whom shall we hear first? [tf.

An essay on music read before the Seminary Literary Society by Prof. Benger came too late for this week's ARGUS. It will appear in our next issue.

WALTHAM WATCHES—Being Agents for the sale of these Watches in the City of Pittsburgh, we are confident of our ability to please in styles and prices. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7-1y

BUY your Clothing at S. & J. Snellenburg's, Broadway, New Brighton.

Jury Commissioners in Session. The Jury Commissioners for Beaver county, viz: Messrs. James Warnock and Robert Potter, were in session last Thursday, and they in conjunction with Sheriff Græbing, turned out the jurors for the March term of Court. The names of the gentlemen selected will be found elsewhere in the ARGUS of this week.

FOR the newest and latest novelties Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the lowest prices, go to *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7-1y

IF YOU want to secure bargains go to S. & J. Snellenburg's, Broadway, New Brighton.

Ill with Erysipelas.—We regret to learn that Dr. Jas. E. Jackson, of Fallston, one of our most skillful physicians, has been confined to his room for the past three weeks and most of this time to his bed, with erysipelas. He is now, however, recovering, and in all probability will be able to be out again in a short time.

NO HUMBUG.—C. F. Winter, in New Brighton, has just received another lot of those fine Spectacles in gold, silver and steel frames. Do not trifle with your sight a single day longer. All are invited to call and examine the goods.

P. S.—Will convince you in less than five minutes. [feb7-3w

WATCH REPAIRING.—If your watch is out of order, send it to *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, Pittsburgh. It will be repaired and returned free of express charges. All work warranted. je7-1y

For the West.—Samuel W. Reed of Darlington township, has a public sale on the 27th of this month, preparatory to his going West, with a view of making that country his future home.

DO YOU want a new buggy? If so, call on Small & Walther, Market street, Bridgewater.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.—We sell none but triple plate. Send for drawings and prices. Goods sent C. O. D. if desired. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7-1y

A Sad Affliction.—We learn that Mr. Wilson Freed, of Pulaski township, on last Sabbath, lost four of his children, all girls, with diptheria—aged respectively twelve, seven, and five years and four months. Three of them were corpses at one time and buried in one grave. This leaves him with but two boys.

It is a very sore bereavement, in which the community tenderly sympathize with the sorrow-stricken.—*Conservative.*

WAGON and carriage work of all kinds promptly attended to by Small & Walther, at their rooms, Market St., Bridgewater, Pa.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS, CLOCKS.—American Clocks a full stock; newest styles; lowest prices. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7-1y

Prohibition Convention.—The Prohibitionists of Beaver county will meet at Temperance Hall, New Brighton, on Friday evening, Feb. 16, 1872, at 7 o'clock, to choose delegates to attend the National Prohibition Convention, at Columbus on February 22; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Convention.

A. BESTWICK, *Ch'n Co. Com.*

MEN'S CLOTHING, Boys' Clothing, and indeed Ready-made Clothing of all kinds can be had at extremely low figures, at the Clothing House of S. & J. Snellenburg, Broadway, New Brighton.

STERLING SILVER.—Sterling Silver, Table Ware and presentation pieces. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7-1y

Public School Matters.—On last Friday evening the Board of School Directors, at their regular meeting, elected Joseph Ledlie, esq., to fill the vacancy in the Board occasioned by the resignation of Dr. David McKinny. At the same meeting the present teachers of the school viz: Miss Foulk for No. 1, Miss Minta Anderson for No 2, Mrs. Marquis for No. 3, and Miss Bunn for No. 4, were re-elected for the coming term, which will commence on the first Monday of April. The salary of Miss Bunn, who is the principal, was fixed at $75.00 per month, and the assistants at $45.00 per month.

H. NOSS, Photographer, New Brighton, is is one of the best artists in Western Pennsylvania, and has but very few equals in his profession anywhere. This is gratifying, especially when we knew that Mr. Noss is a self-made man and much of a gentleman.

☞ It is now generally admitted by honest physicians that when once the consumption is fairly fastened upon the lungs, no human power can save the patient from death. They also say that about fifty per cent. of those who die from this disease can trace the cause to a neglected cough or cold, which might have been cured by a small bottle of Liquid Opodeldoc, or what is the same thing *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*

Population and Taxables of Pennsylvania and Beaver County.—The total population of Pennsylvania, according to the revised census statistics, is 3,521,791 and the number of its taxable inhabitants is 859,311. The total population of Beaver county is 36,148; its taxable inhabitants 7,973. Preserve these figures for future reference.

Fatal Accident.—Tuesday of last week, a son aged 14 years, of Mr. George Glassbrenner, residing in Darlington tp., met with an accident which resulted in the loss of his life. He had a loaded pistol in his pocket, and while helping his father to split some wood, the pistol was discharged, the ball passing through his bowels. He lived until Wednesday at 3 p. m., when death ended his suffering. The father came to this county during the war, a refugee from Virginia. This is the third casualty by accidental shooting (so we are informed) that has occurred in that immediate vicinity during the past two years.

Free of Charge.—Call at Andriessen's Drug Store, Beaver, or at S. C. Hannen's in Rochester, and get a sample of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, *free of charge.* It has lately been introduced into this country from Germany, and for any person suffering from a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast, consumption or any disease of the throat or lungs it has no equal in the world. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases the money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it. nov29;1y

Arithmetical Question.—A correspondent of the West Chester *Record* says the following question is puzzling a good many people in his neighborhood, and quite a number of differing answers have been given it: "If 3 cats kill 3 rats in 3 minutes, how many cats will kill 100 rats in 100 minutes?"

The solution of this question appears easy at first sight, but, perhaps, few persons will hit on the right answer immediately. Here is an opportunity for our boys and girls to make a correct solution of this example.

A Beautiful Woman.—The perceptive faculty in women is keener than the same phrenological organ in men. Women know that beauty rather than genius is worshipped by the sterner sex. A man may talk of the latter to his lady-love, but the keenness of the woman knows that he is thinking of the former. Women are fond of admiration; hence one of their longings is to be beautiful. The grand secret of female beauty is health, the power to eat, digest and assimilate a proper quantity of wholesome food. Take VINEGAR BITTERS. It will cleanse the stomach, tone the vital organs, give a perfect digestion, purify the blood, clear up the complexion and produce a state of mental and physical electricity, which gives symetry of form, bright eyes, white skin, glossy hair, and a genuine type of female loveliness, which no cosmetic can produce. jan24;4w

Improving the Ohio River.—The question of improving the Ohio river is being discussed now pretty generally, and a convention to take suitable action in the matter is called for at Cincinnati on the 20th of this month. Delegates to that gathering were appointed on last Thursday by the Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Mayor Blackmore selected the following gentlemen: Messrs. J. N. Rigley, J. F. Dravo, R. C. Gray, James G. Bennet, H. W. Oliver, jr., and F. B. Jones.

Mayor Callow's appointments for the same purpose, are: Messrs. Joseph Walton, George Black, John Chalfant, Hugh M. Neil, and J. E. B. Dalzell.

The most important results are expected from this meeting.

OLD PREJUDICES are dying out. New facts are killing them. The idea that invalids weakened by disease can be relieved by prostrating them with destructive drugs, is no longer entertained except by monomaniacs. Ever since the introduction of *Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters* it has been obvious that their regulating and invigorating properties are all-sufficient for the cure of chronic indigestion, rheumatism, constipation, diarrhœa, nervous affections, and malarious fevers, and they are now the standard remedy for those complaints in every section of the Union. [feb7-4w.

Interesting Experiments with Watches.—*The Cadiz* (O.) *Republican* of the 5th of February, gives the following experiments with watches in that place during the "cold snap:"

On Monday last, the mercury being down to zero all day, Dr. J. W. Scott, jeweler of this place, made some interesting experiments in regard to the effect of heat and cold on watches. He tested the effect on their movement by placing them out of doors, in a temperature 5 degrees above zero, and afterwards removing them to a place where the temperature was 90 degrees.

The variation in a watch having a common steel balance was 22½ seconds per hour. In one of the same character, but finer, it was 21½. In an imitation of chronometer the variation was 21½. In a chronometer balance, not adjusted, the variation was one second per hour. But in a chronometer balance, adjusted to heat and cold, undergoing the severe test of a change of temperature of 85 degrees, there was not the least perceptible variation.

WANTED!—FIFTY HANDS wanted immediately to knit woolen socks on Franz & Pope Knitting Machines. Six dollars per week can be made in this way easy, all the year round. For further particulars apply to M. Schiff, New Brighton, Penn'a.

Personal.—J. W. Cunningham, esq., of the Holmes county (Ohio) *Republican* paid Beaver a short visit last week. He passed the Sabbath day, in this vicinity, among his relatives. He is getting along quite comfortably with the Democracy of Holmes county, and hopes in due course of time to convince them of the error of their ways.

—Capt. D. M. Donehoo of Beaver, returned to his home in this place on last Saturday after an absence of several weeks in West Virginia. What success he met with in real estate operations we are not advised; but presume he knew how to take care of the delegate from this county.

WHOEVER reads newspapers is acquainted with the fact that all kinds of cotton and woolen goods have advanced in price in the Eastern markets. Mr. M. Schiff of New Brighton, has yet on hand a good stock of muslins, prints, flannel, etc., which he bought before the rise, and offers these goods now at the old low rates. No one should let this opportunity pass to get a good bargain, as the stock at such figures will be closed out in a short time.

W. T. Ritchie, a prominent citizen of Stockton precinct, [Nebraska,] died very suddenly on Friday night, of disease of the heart. He was apparently well during the day, but complained some in the evening, and in a few hours afterwards was dead. Mr. Ritchie was among the first settlers in that locality, and was admired by all for his conscientious and sterling integrity. In his death that community has met with a great loss.

LINCOLN, NEB. Feb. 7, 1872.

EDITOR ARGUS: I cut the above from *The State Journal* of Feb. 4th. Mr. Ritchie was formerly a resident of Beaver county, and has friends living there now. His brother James C. Ritchie was at one time county Commissioner. I do not know his address, and send this to you with a request that you will publish it for the information of his relatives. He had a good 80 acre homestead 13 miles south-east of this place, well improved, and some personal property. He had no family, and there is no one to take charge of his property. Respectfully yours.

JAMES McCONNEL.

P. S.—I enclose a letter for J. C. Ritchie. I do not know his address. Will you please forward it to him immediately? J. McC.

☞ Cut this notice out and bring it with you. We are authorized to refund the cash to any person or persons who shall buy and use *Parsons' Purgative Pills* and fail of relief and satisfaction.

Valuations, Taxes, &c., in Beaver County for 1872.—The County Commissioners, a few days ago, determined the levy for county purposes, for 1872. They fixed it at eight mills on the dollar, being one mill on the dollar less than was levied last year. From this levy, it is supposed, fifty thousand dollars will be realized. The total valuation in the county has increased largely during the past year, the aggregate for 1871 footing up the sum of $6,776,796, and divided as follows:

Eastern Division	$3,154,689.
Western Division	2,302,170.
Southern Division	1,319,937.
Total valuation	$6,776,796.

The county being entirely free of debt, and our taxes lower than anywhere else, we may reasonably expect the county valuation to increase rapidly from year to year in the future.

Beaver Falls Items.—The Public Schools of Beaver Falls opened their sessions on the 5th inst., in the new brick school. In the extensiveness of this building, its architectural construction and handsome internal arrangement and finish, this school-house has no equal in the county; and the denizens of that goodly town may well congratulate themselves on the completion of this splendid edifice, and the opening of their schools under such favorable auspices.

Off to the Oil Regions.—Our friend, Capt. J. E. Crane, of Beaver Falls, has for several weeks been engaged in locating a new oil field in Clarion county—known as the Blyson Run district—and has, in connection with Mr. James of Fredonia, N. Y.—the discoverer of the Pleasantville oil territory,—secured about a thousand acres by lease and purchase, and are now putting down their test wells. Experienced oil men unite in their opinion that the territory bears every indication of an abundant yield. We trust the Captain's success may be commensurate with his worth as a citizen and neighbor, and with the service he has rendered his party and the country both in times of peace and war.

Saw Manufactory.—This establishment, owned and projected by Messrs. Emerson, Ford & Co., at Beaver Falls, is nearly ready for operation, and is one of the most complete and extensive of the kind in the world. They will manufacture the Moveable Toothed Circular Saw, the Perforated Circular and Long Saw, and solid saws of all kinds. The moveable-toothed saw is of Mr. Emerson's own invention, and is a desideratum of great importance.

An Old Sensation Revived.—A letter was yesterday received by Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham, from a woman residing at Brooklyn, New York, furnishing a sad sequel to a case which was developed on the South Side some three years ago and attracted no little attention at the time. The circumstances when first brought to the public notice, briefly stated, were that a stranger fresh from the East called at Justice Heisel's office one winter night, and stated that his wife had eloped from her home in Brooklyn, where he ran a distillery, with a man who had been connected for years with a monastery in that city. He traced the couple to Pittsburgh and afterwards found that they were keeping a saloon on a flat boat near Brownstown. Justice Heisel's officers arrested them, but after a pathetic interview between the erring woman and the wronged husband, the latter charitably relented and consented to take her home. It was then thought that the future course of events in the distiller's family would run smoothly, but in the letter yesterday forwarded to Justice Heisel, the writer, who was none other than the repentant and reformed wife, stated that her husband had in his turn fallen from grace and deserted her. She had received information that he came on to Pittsburgh and her motive in writing to the magistrate was to inquire if anything was known here of his whereabouts. Mr. Heisel had not heard of the liquor manufacturer since the affair three years ago, and of course sent back a negative answer.—*Pittsburgh Mail, February 6th.*

The Presbytery of Shenango.—The Presbytery of Shenango convened on the 30th of January, 1872, pursuant to adjournment, in Little Beaver church, Enon Valley, at 11 o'clock, a. m. In the absence of D. X. Junkin, D. D., who was appointed to this duty, the opening sermon was preached by Rev. B. M. Kerr from Ps. lxxxix.: 15—"Blessed is the people that know the joyful sound." The sermon was logical, instructive and was delivered in a style of most fervid eloquence. The orator's burning words made a deep impression upon all present. The last moderator present, Rev. John B. Miller, constituted the Presbytery with prayer. Rev. John H. Aughey was elected temporary clerk. Rev. Wm. C. Smith and George Scott, D. D.—the former of Allegheny and the latter of Mahoning Presbytery—being present were invited to sit as corresponding members. John P. Taylor, esq., commissioner from the church of Little Beaver, appeared before Presbytery and stated that this church acquiesced in the request of their pastor—Rev. John B. Miller—made at the last meeting of Presbytery for a dissolution of the pastoral relation. On motion, Brother Miller's request was granted, and himself appointed to preach on the 11th proximo, and declare the pulpit vacant. A petition was presented by thirty-two persons praying for a church organization, at Homewood, Beaver county. A Committee, consisting of Rev. John W. Johnston, Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, and B. R. Bradford, esq., were appointed to proceed to Homewood and if the way be clear to organize a church. On motion, Presbytery adjourned to meet at the Slippery Rock church, the fourth Tuesday of April, 1872, at 2 p. m.

REV. JOHN B. MILLER, *Mod.*
JOHN H. AUGHEY, *Clerk.*

Ohio Liquor Law—Late and Important Decision of the Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court of Ohio, in session at Columbus, had under consideration on Tuesday last, the question as to the right of married women, in the sobriety of their husbands—and to what extent venders of intoxicating liquors are liable in damages. The case came up from the Common Pleas Court of Preble county, Ohio, in which Sarah Hosier had recovered a verdict against John Schneider for large damages, for selling liquors to the husband of Sarah Hosier, rendering him incompetent to maintain his family. Schneider being dissatisfied with the result of the issue in the Court of Common Pleas carried the case up to the Supreme Court of Ohio, where Judge McIlvaine, Justice, held:—

1. An action for injuries sustained by a wife, in her person, or property, or means of support, under (original,) section seven of the act of May 1, 1854, (S. & C. I, 431,) entitled "An act to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors in the State of Ohio," may be commenced after the death of the husband.
2. The phrase, "means of support," as used in said section, is not too vague and uncertain to receive judicial construction.
3. A wife has an interest in her husband's capacity to perform labor as a means of support, and she may prosecute an action for damages resulting to her from the deprivation of such means of support, in consequence of the intoxication of her husband, against any person who caused such intoxication by selling to him intoxicating liquors in violation of said statute.
4. The omission of a court, in its charge to the jury, to define or explain doubtful words or phrases contained in a statute upon which the action is founded, does not constitute a ground of reversal, unless such definition or explanation was requested by the party claiming to have been prejudiced thereby.
5. In all actions under said section in which the plaintiff shows a right to recover damages actually sustained, the jury may also assess exemplary damages without proof of actual malice or other special circumstances or aggravation.
6. The verdict in such cases should not be set aside on the ground that the damages are excessive, unless the court is satisfied that the jury abused its discretion.
7. Nor will the verdict be disturbed because the court in its charge stated general propositions of law not involved in the issue, if it appear from the whole charge that the jury could not have been misled thereby.

Judgment affirmed.

This is regarded as a test case, and is consequently as a controlling decision, a very important one to the venders of intoxicating liquors, and married women who have husbands addicted to intemperance, as it is clearly set forth that the wife has an interest in her husband's capacity to perform labor as a means of support, and may prosecute and recover damages off any person who may sell him liquor, in consequence of which he may become incapacitated to render services requisite to the maintenance of those depending upon him for support.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE, Feb. 5.—Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, denied the truth of a dispatch published in a Philadelphia paper, that he had attempted to force the Republican caucus to deny A. K. McClure's right to petition.

HOUSE.—An attempt was made to have the local option bill on the calendar for next Thursday, but failed. A resolution was offered for 5,000 additional copies of Bates' History, at $3.50 per volume, which was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

SENATE, Feb. 6.—Nothing of general interest transpired.

HOUSE.—Among the bills passed were the following: One incorporating the Smith's Ferry Oil Transportation Company, and a supplement for the People's Cemetery of Western Pennsylvania. Mr. White from the Committee on Constitutional Reform, reported, with amendments, a bill for a Constitutional Convention. The amendments provide for an election on the 14th of May next, the Convention to meet on the second Tuesday of June. The number of members is fixed at ninety-nine, sixty-three to be elected the same as Senators, two for each Senator, and thirty-three to be elected at large; each elector to vote for eighteen and cast not more than one vote for one person. One-third of the Convention may require any amendment to be submitted separately; the pay of members to be one thousand dollars for the whole term of the Convention, with mileage.

SENATE, Feb. 7.—A bill authorizing township officers to regulate the storage of gunpowder and other explosive materials, was passed. The bill relative to County Superintendents was amended and laid over for the present. A bill originating in the Senate relative to libel suits, admitting truth in evidence, and providing that if the jury shall find the same was published from good motives and a justifiable end, it shall operate for acquittal, was warmly supported by Mr. Graham. Mr. Dill moved an amendment confining this act to regularly published newspapers, which Mr. Graham accepted. Mr. White opposed the bill, which was considered in the Committee of the Whole, and laid over, which is regarded as equivalent to defeat.

HOUSE.—The bill for 5,000 copies of Bates' Military History was reported negatively. The Governor's veto of the Philadelphia Lightning Rod Company was sustained. An amendment to the Philadelphia Registry Law was reported extending it to special elections was reported.

SENATE, Feb. 7.—Mr. Davis presented a petition contesting Mr. Gray's seat, from the Fourth District of Philadelphia. A resolution referring the petition to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report at 12 m. on Monday was agreed to. The law says contesting election petitions must be presented within ten days after the organization of the Legislature; but this case could not be so presented because the election did not take place until thirty days after the organization; and the only question, therefore, to determine is whether legally a Contesting Committee can be drawn at this stage of the session. The question is to be argued by able counsel on both sides. The Senate bill requiring drawing to be taught in the public schools passed.

HOUSE.—The bill authorizing a site on the Capital grounds for a monument, passed. The bill of the State Teachers' Association in memory of the founders of the common school system was passed. The bill for a triennial enumeration of children of school age was passed. The bill increasing the length of the school term was passed to a second reading.

SENATE, Feb. 9.—In remarks on the bill relative to pay of the Philadelphia police, facts in past legislation were cited showing that bills had become laws without ever having passed either House, or, were deliberately mutilated before reaching the executive; and language strongly condemnatory of such frauds was uttered. Two more lawyers were added to the Gray-McClure Committee. The House bill preventing the sale of liquors on election day was reported. Senator Connell's death was announced, and eulogies pronounced.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced authorizing any rate of interest on written contracts. Adjourned till Monday.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

In relation to the number of elementary sounds in the English language, a great diversity of opinion exists. Some orthœpists place the number as low as thirty-five and others as high as forty-five. There should, however, be no difference of opinion in regard to the number, yet the modulations of the human voice run through such an infinite variety of changes that to fix definitely the number of oral elements in any language may be regarded as an impossibility. The causes which produce the different elements are quite as multifarious as are the circumstances, habits of thought, social condition, feelings and sentiments of the human race. For example the people of the Southern States give to the diphthong in the second syllable of the word *about*, a sound which no Northern man, without long practice, can possibly imitate. The same is true of the long *u* in the French, and all the diphthongs in the German language. This great diversity is found only in the vocals—in those sounds which are represented by the letters which are known as vowels. The others—the consonants—do not, in fact, represent *sound*, or elements, at all—they simply indicate *positions* of the vocal organs. To illustrate this point, take the word *bay*, in which there are three letters, but only *two* sounds, the last letter being mute. To pronounce, or utter, that word it is only necessary to close the lips evenly and gently, and while they are in that position utter the long sound of a, and we have the vocal word that is represented by the written word *bay*.

In the English alphabet there are twenty-six letters. Of these, we are told, seven (a, e, i, o, u, and *sometimes* w and y,) are vowels and nineteen are consonants. We also read in the books that these twenty-six characters represent all the way from thirty-five to forty-five sounds, and that these sounds are divided in three classes which are called tonics, atonics—or as some authors have it, vocals and subvocals—and aspirates. These are defined as being, the first, pure tone, the second breath and voice united, and the third breath only.

If we examine the letters carefully we shall find that several of them are of no account whatever—are mere interlopers—and should, therefore, be cast aside. C invariably does the work of *k* and *s*, and is sometimes required to do the duty of both letters in one word, as, for instance, in the word *succeed*. Again poor *g* is compelled to execute its own legitimate function and that also of j as in the word *suggest*. Then q always has the work of *k* to do. It has no office of its own. Whenever one wishes to spell the title of the present sovereign of Great Britian we must call on q and spell q, u double e, n, instead of *koo-een*. W serves the purpose of abreviation; but it certainly is strange that, although its *name* has been known for many long years to all English-speaking people, very few seem to know that it is really just what its name imports, *i. e.*, *double u*, and always represents the sound of *o* as we hear it in the word *move*. W is not, then, *sometimes*, but always a vowel. If any one doubts this statement, let him test it. Take, if you please, the word *win*. To spell it by sound, make the sound of *o* as heard in *move*, or double *o* in *cool*, and pronounce in immediate connection with it the little word *in*. The letter *x* is another abreviator. To spell the word representing money paid for public purposes we use t, a, x; but when we wish to fasten down our carpets we do not buy *tax* but *tacks*. It is plain, therefore, that *x* is an equivalent for *ks*. In relation to y, I can only say that it ivariably represents the sound of long *e* as in *mete*, except when it is used to represent other vowels as myrrh, myrtle, sibyl, etc. In yes, your, young, you, etc., it has the sound of long *e*. It is therefore, *always* a vowel. To test this give the long sound of *e*, and follow it closely with the word *on* and the word *yon* will be the result.

The last letter of the alphabet, *z*, has a power of its own, but *s* is made to do duty for it in a large number of words. The diphthongs *oi* and *oy*, as heard in *toil* and *toy*, are composed of *a* as in *fall*, and *e* as in *mete*; and the diphthongs *ow* and *ou* are composed of the sound of *a* as in *far* and *o* in *move*.

More of this in my next. G. L. E.

New Brighton, February 9, 1872.

BRIDGEWATER, Feb. 6, 1872.

EDITOR ARGUS:—Mr. Quay denies that he electioneered for H. M. Donehoo for Clerk of Court, in the fall of 1869. How about the remark that he made to several prominent men of this place on their way to the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg? "You cannot defeat H. M. Donehoo for, by ——, we are going to elect him." And this, too, while he had his Republican opponent's name at the head of his paper. Did you or didn't you? He also says he did not talk or work against Shields, and O. P. Wharton never said that we did. Perhaps not, but my recollection is that Mr. Wharton said in substance that Mr. Quay and his particular friends chuckled over Shields' defeat, which was far worse and more cowardly than if they had openly opposed him.

One would suppose Mr. Quay and his friends, having such a weakness for bargaining with Democrats when it suits their purposes, would be careful how they abused their fellow Republicans for voting as they thought proper. In 1850 some of Mr. Quay's staunch friends tried to defeat one of our district candidates; and, the year after, tried to defeat a portion of the county ticket. In 1854, these same parties formed an alliance to defeat a large part of the ticket of that year. In 1861 several of Mr. Quay's friends were candidates for nomination and were defeated, and forthwith started a new party and put up a separate ticket. The bitterest Republican now in this neighborhood then traveled the county over in opposition to a part of the Republican ticket. Others of Mr. Quay's friends, at the same election, got hold of tickets that had been cut and tied up for the Beaver polls and sneakingly took out Judge Duff's tickets and put in their place those of Esq. White. In 1866 some, who are now Mr. Quay's most devoted friends, cut rather a strange figure; and in 1869 Mr. Quay and some of his friends were in close relation with the Democrats, and gave us a Democratic Sheriff and very nearly a Democratic Clerk of Courts.—In these and other campaigns within the last twenty years, the men who claim to be the Simon Pure Republicans of the county, are the ones who have been guilty of combining with the Democrats and endeavoring to defeat certain candidates or break up the party to which they belong. About a dozen of these *pure* and *loyal* party men are now preparing to come before the people at the next primary meeting. It would be a good idea to get up a list of these *straight* Republicans who have, on account of defeat or for revenge, been cutting and slashing at portions of the ticket on many different occasions. It would be very interesting to compare the men recently read out of the party for voting as they saw fit, with those who now assume to be pure and spotless. Such a list and such a comparison, however, might not help them very much before the people.—*Drive slow.* WILLIAM C. HUNTER.

List of Jurors—March Session.

GRAND JURORS.

Chas. B. Hurst, fore'n,	Rochester boro.
Joseph F. Young,	New Galilee boro.
Alex. Anderson,	Darlington boro.
Wm. Vankirk, sr.,	Darlington boro.
M. L. Knight,	Industry township.
Jemuel Woodruff,	Rochester borough.
William Bentley,	New Brighton boro.
William Kennedy,	North Sewickley tp.
Samuel Moody,	Greene township.
Daniel Brenner,	New Sewickley tp.
Charles Hickey,	Marion township.
B. L. Moore,	Economy township.
John Braden,	Hanover township.
John Calhoun,	Greene township.
Frederick Moore,	Economy township.
Ross Evans,	New Brighton boro.
Andrew Carothers,	Chippewa twp.
E. H. Alexander,	New Brighton boro.
James Dunlap,	Fallston borough.
William J. Berry,	Moon township.
Sam'l R. Patterson,	Beaver Falls boro.
John Jackson,	Fallston borough.
Thomas Macakil,	Greene township.
Kirk Casey,	North Sewickley tp.

PETIT JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Thomas J. Ayres,	Freedom borough.
Hugh Anderson,	Beaver borough.
James Allison,	Beaver borough.
Robert Boggs,	New Sewickley tp.
Thomas Brunton,	Greene township.
Daniel Bernard,	Beaver Falls boro.
Charles Bunzo,	New Sewickley tp.
William Barton,	North Sewickley tp.
John Cain, Sr.,	Darlington tp.
Daniel Danels,	North Sewickley tp.
Sherburne Douglass	New Sewickley tp.
Geo. W. Dawson,	Beaver borough.
John A. Eakin,	Brighton township.
Robert Ferguson,	North Sewickley tp.
Conrad Fisher,	Franklin township.
Samuel Gibson,	Brighton township.
Geo. W. Glass,	New Brighton boro.
Shadrack Hazen,	New Brighton boro.
Wm. Hamilton,	Ohio township.
H. W. Hogan,	Phillipsburg boro.
Mont'ry. Hartford,	South Beaver twp.
A. Hardenbaugh,	Moon township.
Daniel Harvey,	Raccoon township.
Andrew Kattaba,	Harmony township.
Jas. F. Knowles,	Beaver Falls boro.
R. F. McIlvain,	Rochester borough.
H. Mendenhall,	New Brighton boro.
Andrew J. Main,	North Sewickley tp.
James H. McCoy,	Independence twp.
Joseph Nevin,	Moon township.
Samuel Ormstead,	New Brighton boro.
James Peters,	Hanover township.
Wm. Reed,	Independence twp.
Oliver Reed,	Phillipsburg boro.
William Ray,	Pulaski township.
William Rogers,	Industry township.
James Smith,	Raccoon township.
Robert Swaney,	Greene township.
Robert Shannon,	Big Beaver twp.
Robert Sterling,	Independence tp.
Geo. W. Shrodes,	Moon township.
Milo Somers,	Borough township.
Robert Thompson,	Big Beaver twp.
Wm. Tanner,	New Brighton boro.
Nicholas Todd,	Ohio township.
Jacob Wack,	Rochester borough.
Wm. Wilson,	Franklin township.
Joseph Ziegler,	New Sewickley tp.
L. H. Oatman,	Rochester township.
Jas. W. Caughey,	Beaver borough.

PETIT JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Charles Buckley,	New Brighton boro.
Daniel Black,	New Sewickley tp.
Joseph Brown,	Phillipsburg boro.
John Caler,	Fallston borough.
Andrew Caler,	Brighton township.
Michael Conkle,	South Beaver twp.
William B. Dunlap,	Bridgewater boro.
Emanuel Evans,	New Brighton boro.
James Eakin,	Pulaski township.
James Frazier,	Frankfort borough.
John C. Freed,	Big Beaver twp.
John C. Gregory,	Beaver Falls boro.
George Hicks,	Moon township.
John Knabrushoo,	New Sewickley tp.
Henry Keifer, jr.,	Hanover township.
Joseph McGuire,	Economy township.
John C. Marker,	Ohio township.
Samuel Mason,	Industry township.
David Mitchell,	Rochester twp.
Samuel Mellon,	New Sewickley tp.
James Mitchell,	Borough township.
A. J. McCreary,	Beaver Falls boro.
W. C. McCullough,	Hanover township.
Wm. Morrow, jr.,	Industry township.
Robert McGahey,	Beaver Falls boro.
James McCullough,	Industry township.
Edward McGahey,	Beaver Falls boro.
Wesley Nippert,	New Brighton boro.
Jacob Nicely,	Darlington twp.
John Reed,	Hanover township.
Robert C. Scott,	Hopewell township.
Jacob Shaffer,	Phillipsburg boro.
James Stoops, sr.,	Fallston borough.
John Thornley,	Fallston borough.
Robert Woods,	New Sewickley tp.
Stephen Whitehill,	Feaver Falls boro.
Robert Williams,	Darlington twp.
Thomas Wright.	Greene township.

Origin of Salvation.—Sin, the Scriptures tell us, brought death and all our woe into the world. And, from the same good authority, we learn that salvation from the guilt and power and sad consequences of sin,—viz: Grace and Truth—came by Jesus Christ. And this grace, or favor—this divine favor—originated or existed in the bosom of the everlasting Father from eternity; for with Jehovah there can be no past or future tense, but all is an everlasting now. Briefly then, and without controversy, we creatures of a day cannot fully comprehend the ever-blessed and the everlasting Creator, whose attributes, of unlimited wisdom, unbounded love, and inconceivable power, &c., were, we presume, called into requisition in the origination and execution of the grand and glorious scheme of human redemption. Ages beyond computation by man, long before this world was, or man had fallen, our salvation was provided for by the holy trinity in the person of Jesus the Christ; and who in due time and manner, by the shedding of his blood on the cross of Calvary, removed every obstruction out of the way; so that the Father might be just, and yet pardon and save every humble, penitent believer in Christ Jesus; and all in full harmony with every attribute appertaining to the Godhead of the Father. No wonder that angels desired to investigate this matter; so that men, in devout contemplation, are lost in wonder, love and praise. "For the grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men, that denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world; looking for that blessed hope and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Savior Jesus Christ; who gave himself for us that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works."—Titus ii: 11.

Salvation, O, the joyful sound!
What pleasure to our ears;
A sovereign balm for every wound,
A cordial for our fears.

Salvation, let the echo fly,
The spacious earth around,
While all the armies of the sky
Conspire to raise the sound.

Salvation, O thou bleeding lamb,
To thee the praise belongs;
Salvation shall inspire our hearts,
And dwell upon our tongues.

J. K. M.

Lecture—Fiction.—The Rev. Mr. Kerr, of Allegheny city, is to discus the above subject, Tuesday evening of this week, in the M. E. Church. The Rev'd. gentleman is a very earnest, eloquent speaker and is said to handle this subject with marked ability. Our lecture-goers will undoubtedly find this lecture equal to any that have preceded it. Give him a full house, and thus encourage the Association under whose auspices this course is provided.

We are indebted to Messrs. Rutan of the Senate, Lusk of the House, Scott of the United States Senate, for valuable documents, and to Capt. J. H. Dunlap of this county, but at present in Louisiana, for late New Orleans papers.

Fighting on the Ice.—Quite a war has been inaugurated between the youngsters of Brownstown and Soho—suburbs of Pittsburgh—and two or three battles fought on the ice recently. Mayor Blackmore was informed that hostilities were threatened again on Sunday last, and at once dispatched a number of officers, with instructions to post themselves on the ground, or rather the ice, where the contest was likely to be waged, to stop hostilities and to arrest such of the combatants as they could catch. The officers proceeded to their work, and soon found that the informants of the Mayor were correct in their surmises. The two fections, armed with pistols, knives stones, and sticks, shortly after noon began to muster, and it was evident that a bloody skirmish was contemplated. The appearance of the officers stopped all warlike demonstrations, however, and though the combatants were too wide-awake to fall into the official trap, the policemen were successful in capturing two of the ringleaders who were tried before the Mayor on Monday.

NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED BY WILSON & COMPANY.

STONE MILLS, Jan. 29, 1872.

White Wheat,	$1 45
Red Wheat,	1 40
Rye,	75
Corn,	65
Oats,	50
Buckwheat,	85

MARRIED.

SLOAN—FERGUSON.—On January 31st, by Rev. John McCarty, Mr Henry Sloan, of New Brighton, and Miss Agnes Ferguson of North Sewickley.

DIED.

WITHERSPOON.—On Thursday, Feb. 8th, 1872, in Allegheny city, at 1½ o'clock p. m., Georgie M., son of Rev. J. W. and Annie M. Witherspoon, aged four years and six months.

McQUILLAN.—On Wednesday morning, February 7th, Mr. Garrett McQuillan, aged 65 years and 8 months.

HOYT.—On the 3d of February, 1872, in Industry township, Beaver county, Miss Sophia A. Hoyt, aged about 28 years.

New Advertisements.

A. H. Franciscus & Co.,
513 MARKET STREET,
Philadelphia.

We have opened for the Spring Trade, the largest and best assorted stock of PHILADELPHIA CARPETS, Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Wooden and Willow Ware, &c., in the United States.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of Goods.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER, *Price* $5.50

Over 13,000 sold in six months.

Terms: Carpets 60 days, all other goods 30 days, Net. [Feb14;3m.Sept1-3m.

239 REMOVAL. 241

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,

Have removed
TO THEIR NEW BUILDING
Nos 239 & 241,
LIBERTY STREET,
Opposite Wood Street,
And open with an
ELEGANT STOCK OF
DRY - GOODS,
Notions, and Small Wares.
SELL at LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
Buyers are invited to call.
C. ARBUTHNOT. W. T. SHANNON.
J. G. STEPHENSON.
feb7;3m.

WANTED.—TWO ACTIVE, ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN to act as agents for the NEW WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE in Beaver Falls, New Brighton and Rochester. Only such men as can give good reference as to *character* and *ability* and furnish a *bond* need apply. We will pay *guaranteed salaries* to *proper* men. Apply *only* in person. No written applications desired. Outfit furnished.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
feb14 4t] 140 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOUSE and TWO LOTS FOR SALE in the village of Industry, Beaver county, Pa., an L house with six rooms on the corner of two streets, with pavement on both streets, within twenty rods of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Station. The lots are well set with good fruit; a well of good water at the door; a frame stable twenty by sixteen feet, and other out-buildings. Terms made easy. For further information inquire of S. H. Briggs, in the village, or the subscriber near Beaver.
jan31'72 tf.] JONATHAN McKINZIE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of James Irons, deceased, late of Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pa.,—all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that immediate payment is required; and all persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOSEPH IRONS, Admr.
New Sheffield, Jan. 24, 1872; 6w

CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
WINDOW - SHADES,
STAIR RODS, &C.
A full and well selected stock of,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
☞ A Liberal Reduction made to Ministers and on Church Carpets.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 Fifth Avenue.
mar8;'1—1y] PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Receipts and Expenditures

At the Treasury of Beaver County for the Year 1871.

STATEMENT:

Dr. For balance in Treasury on January 1, 1871	$ 9,154.89	
For cash rec'd during the year as per Treasurer's account, exclusive of bal. from last yr	53,752.90	
		$62,907 79
Cr. Assessors' pay	$919.61	
do registering voters	429.46	
do serving notices courts appeal	318.50	
do making militia enrollments	22.44	
		$ 1690 21
Auditors' pay: State, H. B. Moore	49.00	
County, William Thomas	49.00	
J. H. Christy	43.00	
		141 00
Agricultural Society, annual donation		100 00
Borrow'd money pd on Co. war'nt	691.70	
Do do int. do do	540.84	
		1232 54
Bridges—Building	9891.42	
Repairing and viewing	1051.22	
		10,943 64
Commissioners' Pay—D W Scott	558.00	
do do Joseph Brittain	777.00	
do do Samuel Torrence	750.00	
do do H. J. Marshall	120.00	
		2,205 00
Com'rs' Clerk, John McGoun		800 00
Counsel, Henry Hice		100 00
Commonwealth Cases, viz:		
Clerk of Quarter Sessions	183.83	
Costables' fees	108.78	
District Attorney fees	325.00	
Boarding, wash'g & cloth'g for prisoners	887.20	
Vagrants' lodging, and conveying from county	72.12	
Jailor's salary	450.00	
Justices' fees	67.66	
Witness' fees	493.93	
Physician for jail, medicine, &c	69.80	
		2,518 26
Court Expenses:		
Constables waiting on Court	159.50	
do Return and mileage	334.57	
Tip-staff	73.75	
Court Crier—J M Elliott	190.00	
Jurors' pay, Grand	533.71	
do do Petit	1920.78	
Janitors' fees	100.00	
do extra services	11 00	
		3,248 31
Inquests—Coroner's pay	272 95	
Coroner's mileage	15.55	
Witness' fees	19.50	
Jurors' fees	138.00	
Post-mortem examinations	110 00	
Funeral expenses	58.46	
		614 76
Jury Com. Pay—James Warnock	46.50	
" " Robert Potter	47.28	
" " Clerk's pay	30.00	
		123 78
Sheriff—Selecting & summoning jurors,		117 60
Trans. & filing Road Surveys in Clerk's office		100 00
Court House and offices:		
Books, duplicates, stationery &c.	362.55	
Printing sheriff's Proc., adv. &c.	854.60	
Postage stamps, box rent, &c	7.75	
		1,224 41
C. H. Offices & Jail—Repair to	1842.48	
do do do Fuel, light, &c	391.18	
do do do Incidentals	15.13	
		2,241 79
Election officer's pay, Gen'l & Spcl	530.20	
do House rent	39.05	
do Assessors attend'g elec'n	34.00	
do Const's. attending do	90.25	
		693 60
House Refuge—Support of inmates	627.04	
do do Conveying do	10.98	
do do Manager	50.00	
		688 02
Hospital, Western Penn.—Support and clothing inmates		680 29
Poor House—Support of paupers	6200.00	
do do Building & repair'g	5147.25	
		11,347 25
P. H. Director's pay, Robert Cooper	108.	
do do John Slentz	69.	
		177 00
Penitentiary.—Support, medicine and clothing for prisoners	372.36	
Conveying prisoners to	12.00	
		384 36
Prothonotary's fees		249 64
Justices fees, qualifying to officers	35.35	
Do do issuing cert. for fox scalps	2.25	
		38 60
Taxes Lost, Collectors' returns of	1145.79	
do do Assessments, error in	60.29	
do do Refunded, error in Treasurer's sale unseated lands	20.16	
		1,226 24
Militia, Brighton Vol. Co., rent of armory for	9.30	
Do pay of members	828.00	
		837 30
Com'rs' expenses holding courts of appeal		143 10
Express charges		10 27
Rent,—Paid Simon Snitger for house occupied by Sheriff Irwin		18 00
Am't warrants issued to Jan'y 1, 1872	$43,053 36	
Certificates for road views	333.33	
do fox scalps	40.00	
Redemption money	31.21	
Paid Teachers' Institute	100.00	
State tax and commission	4783.39	
Whisky fines	225.00	
Abatem't on tax pd before Aug 1	1828.48	
3 per ct. on $51,922 52, received	1038.45	
do do do 43,586 14, paid out	879.72	
Outstanding warrants	193.26	
Bal. in Treasury Dec. 31, 1871	10291.59	
		19,844 43
Total		$62,907 79

TABLE OF TAXES in the several Boroughs and Townships for State and County purposes; amounts paid to the Treasurer; amounts charged to, and amounts paid by Collectors; amounts received from Unseated Lands; Commissions allowed to Collectors, and balance due by them for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS & BORO'S.	Levy.	Am't paid Treas'r before 1st Aug	Am't paid Treas'r before 1st Sept	Am't charged to Col'rs	Am't paid by Collectors	Unseated	Commiss.	Due by Collec.	COLLECTORS.
Beaver Borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Charles A. Griffin.
Bridgewater borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. H. Laney.
Baden borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. C. Stough.
Big Beaver township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Abraham Hunter.
Borough township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	C. H. Douds.
Beaver Falls borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	C. White.
Brighton township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	D. H. Gibson.
Chippewa township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Andrew Carothers.
Darlington township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	J. W. McCartney.
Economy township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Thomas Whipple.
Fallston borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	J. J. Langhecker.
Franklin township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	J. P. Swick.
Frankfort borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Samuel Piersol.
Freedom borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	J. B. Vance.
Glasgow borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Henry Camp.
Georgetown borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Collin Kinney.
Greene township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. P. Laughlin.
Hanover township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Andrew Rotten.
Harmony township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. A. McHaffey.
Hopewell township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	James Warnock.
Hookstown borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Joseph Alexander.
Independence township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Solomon Dillinger.
Industry township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Samuel Patterson.
Moon township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	John Hickey.
Marion township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	David Mitchell.
New Brighton, North Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	David Mitchell.
do South Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	John Swickhouser.
do Middle Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	James Warnock.
North Sewickley township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Robert Boggs.
New Sewickley township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	George Grim.
New Galilee borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	B. D. Johnson.
Ohio township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Thomas Ferguson.
Patterson township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Andrew Carothers.
Pulaski township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Robert Routh.
Phillipsburg borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	J. M. Hays.
Rochester borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	David Mitchell.
Rochester township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	L. O. Barnes.
Raccoon township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. B. Taylor.
South Beaver township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Samuel Piersol.
St. Clair borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7017 23	*Since paid in full.

Dr. E. ALLISON, Treasurer, in account with Beaver County for the Year 1871. Cr.

Jan. 1, 1872, To balance from the yr 1870	$9154 89	Jan. 1, 1872, By am't of general warrants prior to 1871	$ 718 61
To amount received from unseated lands	31 89	By am't gen warrants for 1871	42339 01
Am't rec'd from Collectors prior to 1871	4865 79	By am't Road view certificates paid	333 33
Am't rec'd before the 1st of August	35349 64	By am't of Fox scalps certificates paid	40 00
" " " September	1553 96	By am't of Redemption money paid	31 21
" from Collectors for 1871	10871 43	By am't paid G. M. Fields, for Co. Inst.	100 00
Am't rec'd from Sheriff, fines &c	318 35	By am't State personal tax & commis'n	4783 39
" from redemp'n unseated lands	15 71	By am't whisky fines, pd Beaver Falls School Board	150 00
Amount received for poll tax	15 40	By am't whisky fines pd Industy S. B'd	75 00
" of lost tax paid	11 73	By abatement on tax pd before Aug 1st	1828 48
		By am't of 3 per ct. on $51,922 52, rec'd	1038 45
		" " " $43,980 14, pd out	879 72
		By balance in Treasury Dec. 31st 1871	10291 59
Total	$62907 79	Total	$62907 79

Dr. Beaver Co. Stock Account for the Year 1871. Cr.

Jan. 1, 1872, To amount of outstanding Warrants for 1871	$ 193 26	By am't of funds in county Treasury, January 1, 1872	$10,391 59
To am't of outstanding bond	5,000 00	By am't due from Coll's, prior to 1871	1,882 59
To balance	14,943 57	By am't due from Collectors for 1871	7,017 23
		By am't due from unseated lands prior to 1871	118 29
		By am't due from unseated lands for '71	158 14
		By am't due from John Grebing, She'ff for fines and jury fees	569 00
Total	$20,136 83	Total	$20,136 83

JOSEPH BRITTAIN,
SAMUEL TORRENCE, } Com'rs.
HUGH J. MARSHALL.

January 1, 1872.

DARIUS SINGLETON, Register of Wills in and for the County of Beaver in account of Collateral Inheritance Tax with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the year ending December 1, 1871.

Dr.		Cr.	
April 12 1871, For collateral inheritance tax, Margaret Dobbins' estate	$ 44 45	Feb. 11, 1871, By cash pd J. M. Imbrie, Appraiser	$ 1 50
May 8, 1871, For collateral inheritance tax, Samuel Allison's estate	60 00	July 1, '71, By cash pd J. Boyd, App'r	1 50
June 8, 1871, For collateral inheritance tax, John Minis' estate	29 24	" 31, " by cash pd State Trea's recpt.	96 00
August 7, 1871, For collateral inheritance tax, Charles M. Keelin's estate	22 47	Sept. 14, " " " "	210 00
Aug 8, 1871, For collateral inheritance tax, Samuel Liggett's estate	11 02	By commission on $330.73, at 5 per cent.	16 53
Aug. 21, 1871, For collateral inheritance tax, Susan Calhoun's estate	112 80	By balance due Commonwealth	5 20
Sept. 2, 1871, For collateral inheritance tax, Sarah Irons' estate	50 75		
Total	$330 73	Total	$330 73

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
BEAVER COUNTY,

The undersigned having been appointed an Auditor, by the Court of Common Pleas in and for said County, to audit and examine the accounts, &c., of the Register of Wills of said county, hereby certifies that the above statement is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

O. A. SMALL, Auditor.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT OF BEAVER COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1871.

Dr. Jan'y. 1, 1872, To balance from the year 1870	$ 570 73	" " " smithing	18 35
To amount received from county Treas.	6,300 00	" pd for farm'g implem'ts & repairs to	114 05
To cash rec'd from estate of Jno Berger, deceased	207 87	" paid for insurance	85 00
To cash received from estate of Thomas Seaight, deceased	84 20	" " for stock hogs	10 00
To cash received from estate of James McCarrel, deceased	96 90	" " for threshing	23 72
To cash received from George Engles, for support of Dixmont Asylum	109 28	" " for freight and ferriage	41 15
To cash received for rent of property of Rachel Grammer	35 00	" " for furniture	63 82
To cash received from David Liza	6 30	" " for bricks and masonry work	84 60
Total	$7,401 88	" " for traveling expenses	18 93
Cr.		" " for male labor......416 89	
Jan. 1, 1872, By cash paid for support of insane paupers	$3,580 06	" " for female labor......190 50	606 89
By cash paid for the support of out door paupers	215 30	" " for extra medical attendance	319 25
By cash paid Allegheny County Home	37 50	" " for drugs	27 86
Cash paid for Court and Justice's fees	73 15	" " for coffins	42 50
Cash paid for general merchandise	917 53	Paid cash advanced by William Shroads	31 35
Cash pd for wheat, rye, corn & potatoes	195 97	By cash pd for newspaper subscription	3 00
" paid for coal	192 50	By cash pd for postage and tax	2 63
" " pork and beef	440 11	*Salaries*—By cash pd P. M. Kerr, physician......150 00	
		Cash paid Henry Hice, counsel......50 00	
		Cash pd Wm. Barton, farm hand 286 50	
		Cash pd Wm. Shroads, Steward, 550 00	—1,036 50
			7,319 71
		By bal. in hands of Directors Dec. 31, '71,	82 17
		Total	$7,401 88
Jan. 1, 1872.] BUILDING FUND. Dr.		Cash paid for building material	18 07
To balance from 1870	$1,643 19	Cash pd for lumber for wash house	141 73
To cash received from County Treasurer	5,147 25	Cash paid for cleaning the new building	60 00
Total	$6,790 44	Cash paid for pipes and conductors	31 60
Cr.		Cash paid for lightning rods	328 23
Jan. 1 By cash paid D. & H. Liza, Feb. 2, 1871	$3,885 90	Cash paid for masonry work	68 25
By cash paid same parties, May 3d	840 00	Cash paid for furnaces	1,261 60
" paid for checks and rings	3 00	" " iron beams	56 34
By cash paid for beds	200 00	" " window grating	161 00
Cash paid for freight on the same	7 70	Cash paid Henry Hice, for extra service	50 00
Cash paid for plumbing	561 93	Total	$6,790 44

BEAVER COUNTY, ss. We, the undersigned Auditors of Beaver county, do hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of E. Allison, Treasurer of said county; also, Receipts and Expenditures of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment; also, the Statement of the County Receipts and Disbursements, for the year 1871, and find them correct as they stand stated.

J. H. CHRISTY
SMITH CURTIS, } Auditors
WM. C HUNTER.

January 1, 1872.

J. W SPENCER
No. 89 Market St.,
Black Silks,
Fancy Silks,
Jap. Silks,
Foulard De Soie,
Pongee Fantaise,
Green Mohair,
Grisselle Poplins,
acao Cloths,
Plain and Fancy
DRESS GOODS,
Mourning Goods,
Paisley Shawls,
Stripid Shawls,
Lace Curtains.
Persons visiting Pittsburgh are respectfully invited to examine our stock, as the prices will be the VERY LOWEST.
March29:1y.

ALPS INSURANCE COMPANY
OF ERIE, PA.
Cash Capital $250,000 00
Asssets. Oct. 9, '71, 314,948 29
Liabilities, - - - 5,200 00
O. NOBLE, President; J. P. VINCENT, Vice Pt.
H. W. WOODS, Treasurer;
THOS. F. GOODRICH, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. O Noble, Erie | Hon. Geo. B. Delameter, Meadville, Pa.
J W Hammond, do | Hon J P Vincent, Erie
Hon Selden Marvin, do | Henry Rawle do
Hiram Daggett, do | G T Churchill do
Charles H Reed, do | Capt J S Richards do
H S Southard, do | Richard O'Brian, do
W H Sterritt, do | F H Gibbs, do
H W Noble, do | John R Cochran, do
J Englehart, do | M Hartleb, do
J H. Neil, do | Capt D P Dobbins, do
W H Abbott, Titusville | Jno Fertig, Titusville.
Policies issued at fair rates and liberal terms. Insures against damage by Lightning as well as Fire. CHAS. B. HURST, Ag't.
Rochester, Pa., Dec. 20, 1871; 1y

ENGINE FOR SALE.—The undersigned has an engine and boiler, 7½ inch bore and 24 inch stroke, which he offers for sale at a reasonable price. All in complete order. Call on or address—
jan10'72-tf] MILO SOMERS, Beaver, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK.
JOHN T. M'DONALD W. J. SPEYERER,
GEO. C. SPEYERER, H. J. SPEYERER, Cash'r.
SPEYERER & McDONALD
Deals in exchange, Coin, Government Securities, make collection on all accessible points in the United States and Canada, receives money on deposit subject to check, and receives time deposits from one dollar and upward, and allows interest at 6 per cent. By-laws and rules furnished free by applying at the bank. Bank open daily from 9, a. m., till 4, p. m., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. We refer by permission to—
L. H. OATMAN & Co., HON. J. S. RUTAN,
ALGEO, SCOTT & Co., ORR & COOPER,
S. J. CROSS & Co., WM. KENNEDY,
SNIEDER & WACKS, JOHN SHARP,
B. S. RANGER, R. B. EDGAR,
A. C. HURST, TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL
S. B. WILSON, BANK, Pittsburgh Pa
nov1671-1y-chd je28

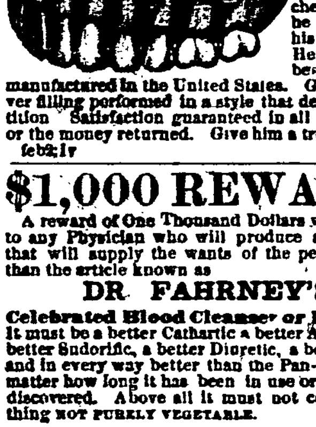
G. S. BARKER..F. A. BARKER..C. A. BARKER.
G. S. BARKER & Co., New Brighton, Pa,
AND
G. S. BARKER & CO., Beaver Falls, Pa.
BANKERS,
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c., &c.—Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and Individuals, solicited. Interest allowed on time deposites. Correspondents will receive prompt attention. [dec1;1y

COAL and NUT COAL
FOR SALE.
The undersigned is operating a COAL BANK on McKinley's Run, about half way between Rochester and Bolesville, where he will be glad to receive orders for lump or nut coal. Orders can also be left at John May's, in Beaver, or at John Purvis' in Beaver, or at the ARGUS office or at the residence of the undersigned on Market street, Bridgewater. Coal on the platform at all times. Coal delivered at short notice.—Terms cash on delivery. Prices as low as the lowest. [jy5-1y] J. C. MOLTER.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS.—No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from May 1st to November 1 from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6, to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per cent, free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice-Pres't.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, B. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robert Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
D. W. & A. S. Bell, Solicitors. aug.16;1y

LOOK HERE.
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods, of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.
GENTLEMENS'. FURNISHING GOODS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
DANIEL MILLER, PA.
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.
mar 24:tf

Dentistry.



Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons. He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial.
feb2;1y

$1,000 REWARD!
A reward of One Thousand Dollars will be paid to any Physician who will produce a medicine that will supply the wants of the people better than the article known as
DR FAHRNEY'S
Celebrated Blood Cleanser or Panacea.
It must be a better Cathartic, a better Alterative, a better Sudorific, a better Diuretic, a better Tonic, and in every way better than the Pan-a-ce-a. No matter how long it has been in use or how lately discovered. Above all it must not contain anything NOT PURELY VEGETABLE.

$500 REWARD!!
A reward of Five Hundred Dollars will be paid for a medicine that will permanently cure more cases of Costiveness, Constipation Sick or Nervous Headache, Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia, Chills and Fever, Tape Worms, Boils, Tumors, Tetters, Ulcers, Sores, Pains in the Loins, Side and Head and *Female Complaints* than
DR. FAHRNEY'S
BLOOD CLEANSER OR PANACEA,
which is used more extensively by practicing physicians than any other popular medicine known.
☞ Prepared by P. FAHRNEY'S BROS. & Co., Waynesboro, Pa., and Dr. P. FAHRNEY, Chicago. Price 1.25 per bottle. For sale by Wholesale and Retail Dealers, and by JOHN MOORE, Druggists Beaver, Pa. [ly12-1y.

James H. Rankin,
DEALER IN
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
CUTTLERY, PLATED WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
Japannese and Plain Fine Ware,
WITH EVERYTHING NECESSARY FOR
HOUSEKEEPERS.
Call and see our stock and learn our prices.
No. 6th St., (Late St. Clair St.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
nov1-1y

S. F. WILSON,
BARCLAY'S ROOM, THIRD STREET,
Beaver, Penn'a.
DEALER IN COFFEES,
(Green and Roasted),
SUGARS, TEAS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS,
Spices, Jellies, Canned
AND DRIED FRUIT, HAMS AND
DRIED BEEF, MINCE MEAT,
Leaf Lard, in Tin Buckets,
Carbon Oil, Vinegar Mackerel,
BEST BRAND SNOW-FLAKE FLOUR,
Best Brand Fallston Mill Flour,
MILL FEED, CORN MEAL,
Buckwheat, Butter and Eggs,
MAGINN'S FINE CRACKERS
of all Kinds, Confectionery,
ORANGES AND LEMONS, RAISINS,
Figs, Fine Salt,
OVAL FRAME LOOKING GLASSES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
THESE GROCERIES
Have all been selected with care; and,
BEING OF THE FINEST AND FRESHEST,
Will be sold at
Pittsburgh Retail Prices.
[dec26;tf.

J. D. RAMALEY'S
OPERA
Hat House,
AND
GENT'S FURNISHING
EMPORIUM,
No. 64 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH
The Best Goods at Lowest Prices.
Goods sent to any address, on approval.
may24-1y.

Seminary & Institute.
R. T. TAYLOR, Principal.
The attention of the Youth of this and adjoining counties is called to the
MALE SCHOOL
now being opened in connection with the other Department.
Rooms have been provided for Thirty-two Boys or Young Men, who will receive every advantage, and will be boarded at reasonable rates. Address the Principal. DANIAL AGNEW,
sep27tf *Prest. Trustees*

A Most Sad Story.

Did the facts in the case not warrant to the contrary, we would believe a tale which comes to us from the Southwest, to the effort of some romantic reporter. The story proves, alas, to be too true; sad and terrible as it is. In the latter part of the summer of 1869, a young man named Stephen M. Ballou appeared at the Golden homestead, near Quincy, Illinois. He was the adopted son of a sister of Mr. Golden, resident in Kentucky, and warm hearts installed him in the place of a son and a brother. Ballou appeared to be an honest and industrious young man, and grew more and more in favor each day. A beautiful daughter of Mr. Golden and Ballou were engaged, and the parents of the girl and her brother looked upon the engagement with much satisfaction so deeply had Ballou engratiated himself in the opinion of all. Ballou threw out from time to time mysterious and exciting hints of grand speculations he had in view. He represented that he had purchased a stock of goods in St. Louis worth $15,000 of which $8,000 worth remained unpaid for. If Uncle John would only buy out this interest for his son James, it would be of great interest to both sides, and the plan was hardly arranged before it was executed. Ballou received several thousands of dollars in cash, and notes for the balance secured by the mortgage on the farm. The cash and convertible means placed in the hands of Ballou amounted to nearly 12,000 in the aggregate, and he and young Golden left home on this speculative trip.

The letters of the son written at the different stopping places where they halted to sell goods as Ballou represented to his victim, announced that "Steve had sold many goods and made so much money." Finally, letters were written by both announcing that they had sold all the goods and would soon return home. Young Golden announced that he would leave for home at a given date, with his full share of the profits, which had been very large. As time progressed the day of the expected arrival came, but their son failed to appear. Day after day passed. Uneasiness ripened into alarm. When, at last, a letter from Ballou announced the fact that young Golden had absconded with all the money, which had been temporarily entrusted to him a few days before his regular day of departure. This fearful news struck the unhappy parents like a thunderbolt. After a few weeks, when the edge of their suffering was a little blunted, Ballou arrived. His manner was exquisitely tempered with a dignified repression of his own sense of wrong, barely allowed to make itself felt, and a delicate exhibition of sympathy and tenderness for those whose sensibilities had been so cruelly wrung. He pressed the wooing of the amiable Clara and married her. Within a few days after the nuptial ceremony, the smiling miscreant delicately hinted to his father-in-law that he thought it would be only right for the latter to give him a farm, since he had lost so much by the rascality of his son. This was agreed to by the almost heart-broken Mr. Golden, and he drove into Quincy to have his lawyer prepare the deed of gift. The lawyer, after listening to the story of the poor old man, declared that young Golden had been assassinated, and that the whole course of Ballou had been a subtly-conceived scheme to get possession of the old man's property.—He told his client his thoughts, who was stunned by such a suspicion.—Ballou was, however, sent for, and was subjected to a searching examination. His answers were so confused and contradictory that he was at once placed under arrest for obtaining money under false pretences. He abjectly offered to give up all the notes which he held against farmer Golden if he could be set free. This was done and he was instantly arrested again for fraud. He was taken to jail, and matters were arranged so that he could not obtain bail.—The series of suits brought against him on this general ground were protracted for about six months. In the meantime skillful detectives were employed to give the matter a searching investigation, and went to Texas tracing the whole route with most minute care. The result was, the body of young Golden was found. A half-wild sow, belonging to a farmer in the vicinity of McKinney, was followed by her owner, who wished to pen her, into the heart of a dense chapparal. After a long and arduous struggle he succeeded in penetrating the briery jungle, in which probably no other human footsteps but his own and those of the actors in that terrible tragedy had ever passed. There, under an enormous log, glittered the white bones of a human being, bleached to the hue of the snow. The scavenger of earth and air had left no flesh except on one of the legs, and there were no clothes but the shirt and a stocking.

Subsequent developments showed that seducing Golden into the chaparral and murdering him, the assassin had stripped the clothes and boots from his victim—clothing which he wore at the altar when he married his victim's sister.

In spite of the ability of his council, the chain of evidence was wound around Ballou with terrible power. Day by Day the guilty wretch saw all his artifices for concealment torn into shreds, and the coil of circumstance tightening about him, like the prisoner in the contracting iron vault of Tolfi. His guilt was almost instantly determined upon upon by the jury, and he now awaits a fate which is as certain as his crime was horrible. But a word remains to be said of the most melancholy victim of the desolated family. The wife of Ballou, only the bride of a fortnight, never saw her guilty husband after he rode to town to attend the proposed land transfer. She is now a gibbering maniac, a total wreck in mind and body, with an occasional gleam of sense, when the awful rush of thought drives her into convulsions.

An Amusing Illustration of Woman's Rights.

With many a blush and many a stammer a female judge of a raw little court in the Territory of Wyoming has been compelled to retire from the bench, in obedience to the clamorous demand of maternity. It was the custom—said her Honor—for Courts to take a recess on fitting occasions, and for three weeks there would be no hearing of arguments, no justice to nor punishment for prisoners in the lockup, no arbitrament between plaintiff and defendant. The court rose; the lawyers went home the Judge took to her bed, and presently the census of the Territory of Wyoming was increased—and while these events were going on, arrests multiplied, a new jail was extemporized for the accommodation of the unruly. Justice slept, and the learned dispenser of the law beamed with soft eyes on the tiny morsel of humanity whose arrival created all this extraordinary hubbub. The series of incidents which has given this sudden fillip to the gossiping tongues of Wyoming offers an excellent practical illustration of the "third sex"—which sex, not content to be either male or female, is ambitious to abnegate the functions of the latter while vainly striving to assume the proportions of the former, but with such indifferent success in either direction as to move mankind to laughter. Inexorable nature will have her way—and her way is not the way in which a female Judge can walk with joy. There is another story not dissimilar to this, which also comes from Wyoming—the story of a female jury, engaged in trying a case of murder, who suffered untold pangs from day to day, through the physical torture of imprisonment over night and the mental distress caused by long separation from their families. Finally one woman gave up the contest and retired, another juror was impaneled and the trial was begun again, and at last it was discovered that the substitute was a foreigner, and now the case is to begin over again for the third time. It is not surprising to learn that this accumulation of catastrophes has created a profound feeling of disgust in the minds of "learned counsel!"—but such phenomena must be expected where the gentler sex imposes certain limits on the over-ambitious. The folly of the women of Wyoming might be laughed out of Court, literally, if it did not seriously interfere with the administration of justice.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

The Marriage Outfit.

Old Deacon Brown started in life very poor. He married his wife, Susan, before the days of hoops, etc. They had been happy in their married life, and unto to them was born a beautiful girl, whom they named Kate, who, of course, when she grew up fell in love. Her choice was a poor but noble young man. The deacon and his wife had taught their child to choose for herself, but to do it wisely, and they were glad to see that she made choice of an estimable young man, their neighbor's son.

Now Kate took up a notion that she must have a great many articles for marriage, and make a fashionable show of dress during the honeymoon, and, as they lived in town, she wrote her father a note, requesting him to furnish a considerable amount to buy her outfit, and stated that she expected she would have to send to the city to get all she needed, whereupon the old man sent the following reply:

"DEAREST DAUGHTER: As you are my only daughter, I may call you dearest truly, for I love you very much. I have considered your note, and this is my reply: I am very sorry to find you possessing a weakness of your sex, viz., that you must have a large outfit for your wedding and honeymoon. When I married your dear mother, she had but two calico dresses, and other things to fit, and I really thought, as I took her in calico dress, the prettiest, sweetest girl in the land, and have never thought otherwise. She has made me a dear, precious wife, and been to me a help-meet, indeed. Now, my dear girl, I will not refuse you what you ask, but my observation in life has convinced me that those who spend a heap of money to prepare their outfit for marriage, are generally sure to spend heaps of it afterward, and that they often keep their husband's noses to the grindstone of misfortune and toil all their lives.

A great many fine things for your wedding and its after incidents will make you no sweeter or prettier to your husband, and make you a great deal dearer as to his pocket. If the man of your choice really loves you, as no doubt he does, it is not for what you have on, but for the qualities of your person, and head and heart, and, as he is a man of sense, I have no doubt he will think more of you when he finds that you have not made any great preparation for your marriage. There are many gentlemen in this country, now worth their millions, whose wives, when they married, had no more than your mother. By this I do not mean that you shall have no more but your mother tells me that you have now five neat every-day dresses, and four Sunday ones, and they are larger, finer and better than many millions of your sex are able to obtain.

"I make the suggestions for your consideration, but leave you to follow them or not, as your judgment may dictate; and, to show you that this is the fact, I enclose you a draft of $1,000 on my cashier, which you may use at your discretion.

"Affectionately yours,
JOHN BROWN."

Kate did not long hesitate as to her course of action. Her mother gave her a few dollars of her pocket money, and she bought only a simple, plain white dress, and appeared in it at the altar, with natural flowers, and her own loveliness for adornment.

She drew the amount of the draft in gold, and one month to a day after her marriage, handed the amount to her husband, and accompanied the gift with the words:

"Dearest, I applied to my father for money to purchase what I supposed I needed for marriage, and he wrote me this letter (handing it to her husband) and enclosed in it, the draft upon which I drew this thousand gold dollars, which I now present to you as the money saved by a victory over a foolish fashion. Have I done wisely?"

"You have, my blessed wife, and you are a thousand times dearer to me by your better judgment."

It is needless to add that the husband of Kate is now worth many thousands of dollars, and in a delightful old age they often tell their friends and children of the thousand dollars at the foundation of all.

Things Have Changed—Consumption.

Hannibal and Cæsar won their victories and battles by the sword, the sword the spear and the battle-axe. They had never heard of gunpowder. The man who would undertake to do what GRANT did at Appomattox and with such instruments of warfare as were used by the former Generals, would deserve to be derided and laughed at; not because they were not used for the purpose then in view, but because better and more powerful engines are known. We do not lose sight of what the past has done for medicine. The past hundred years has accomplished more toward the cure of consumption than the five hundred years previously. It is common for people still to die of it. It will still be common as long as people neglect to pay attention to the first symptoms or follow the rule of treatment in vogue a hundered years ago. Dr. Keyser, of Pittsburg, cures nearly every case of lung disease, or chronic disease of any kind, that he takes under treatment. *Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure* is as near a specific for consumption as any medicine can be; it will allay all morbid irritability, quiet the cough, lessen the inflammation, expel the tough, viscid mucus that blocks up the air cells of the lungs, and give that plastic quality to the blood which it needs to fit it for the purpose of reparation. Ask for *Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure*, at the Doctor's office, No. 167 Liberty street Pittsburgh. Single bottles $1.50—four bottles for $5.00. A pamphlet on chronic lung diseases sent free to any address.

An Amusing Episode at a Hotel Breakfast Table.

Two young men, telegraph operators, board at one of our leading third-class hotels, and being of a somewhat hilarious disposition, find great amusement in carrying on a conversation with each other at the table by ticking on their plates with knife, fork or spoon. For the information of those not acquainted with telegraphy it may be well to state that a combination of sounds or ticks constitute the telegraphic alphabet, and persons familiar with these sounds can converse thereby as intellgently as with spoken words.

The young lightning strikers, as already stated, were in the habit of indulging in table talk by this means whenever they desired to say anything private to each other. For instance, No. 1 would pick up his knife and tick off some such remark as this to No. 2: "Why is this butter like the offense of Hamlet's uncle?" No. 2. "I give it up." No. 1, "Because it's rank and smells to Heaven." Of course the joke is not appreciated by the landlord, who sits close by, because he doesn't understand telegraphic ticks, and probably he wouldnt appreciate it much if he did; but the jokers enjoy it immensely and laugh immoderately while the other guests wonder what can be the cause of all this merriment, and naturally conclude the operators must be idiots.

A few days ago, while these fun-loving youths was seated at breakfast, a stout-built young man entered the dining-room with a handshme girl on his arm whose blushing countenance showed her to be a bride. The couple had, in fact, been married but a day or two previous, and had come to San Francisco from their home in Oakland, or Mud Springs, or some other rural village, for the purpose of spending the honeymoon. The telegraphic tickers commenced as soon as the husband and wife had seated themselves.

No. 1 opened the discourse as follows: "What a lovely little pigeon this is alongside of me—ain't she?

No. 2. "Perfectly charming—looks as if butter wouldn't melt in her mouth. Just married I guess don't you think so?"

No. 1. "Yes, I should judge she was. What lucious lips she has got. If that country bumpkin beside her was out of the road, I'd give her a hug and a kiss just for luck."

No. 2. "Suppose you try it anyhow. Give her a little nudge under the table with your knee."

There is no telling to what extent the impudent rascals might have gone but for an amazing and entirely unforseen event. The bridegroom's face had flushed, and a dark scowl was on his brow during the progress of the ticking conversation, but the operators were too much occupied to pay any attention to him. The reader may form some idea of the young men's consternation, when the partner of the young lady picked up his knife and ticked off the following terse but vigorous message:

"This lady is my wife, and as soon as she gets through her breakfast I propose to wring both your necks, you insolent whelps!"

The countenances of the operators fell very suddenly when this message commenced. By the time it ended they had lost all appetite and appreciation of jokes, and slipped out of the dining-room in a very rapid and unceremonious manner. It seems the bridegroom was a telegraph operator and "knew how it was himself."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

THE PERILS OF THE ICE.

Two Girls Drowned in the River Last Evening—A Thrilling Scene at the Foot of Ludlow Street.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday, says: The innate temerity of human nature, in the face of known danger, was sadly illustrated yesterday, by an occurrence which resulted in the loss of two lives, under the most painful circumstances.

About seven o'clock last evening, a party, composed of Mr. John Daly, his nephew, and Mr. Daly's two sisters, Mary and Kate, aged respective eighteen and twenty years, started from Newport to cross the river on the ice.

Mr. Daly lives in Fulton, and the girls were employed as servants in a family residing on Walnut street.

In consequence of the warm weather during the past few days, the ice was in a very weak candition, and was perforated in a number of palaces by what is popularly termed "air holes." Combined with the known danger of venturing on the river was the darkness of the night, so profound that it was impossible to see more than a few paces in advance.

As our reporter was informed, parties on the levee at Newport remonstrated with them, representing the danger they incurred; but persisting in their determination, they ventured on the fatal ice, and were soon lost to the sight of those who had warned them.

After several narrow escapes from falling into the numerous holes that lay in their path, they approached the shore at the foot of Ludlow street. When within fifteen feet of the margin, they came upon a tract of ice that had been worn away by the action of the water until it was not more than an inch in thickness. This frail support gave way under their combined weight, and they were precipitated into the icy water.

Two young men, named Joseph Burt and George Hopp, were sitting in a room in the third story of one of the buildings looking out upon the river, when the shrieks of the girls coming up from the darkness that enveloped the scene startled them into instant action. Hastily throwing on their coats they ran down stairs and out upon the levee, where they met Mr. Daly's nephew rushing wildly about half crazed by the fearful event and calling loudly for a ladder. He had been a few feet in advance of the other members of the party, and had succeeded in reaching the shore without accident.

Burt and Hopp ran down to the water's edge, and looking out saw Mr. Daly standing in the water, which at that point was not more than five feet deep. The girls had disappeared. The watchman of the steamboat Shamrock stood on the bank with a pole in his hand, but made no effort to rescue the imperiled parties. Being perfectly willing, however, to incite others to good deeds, as the young men approached him he pushed Burt into the water with some words of encouragement. Hopp waded in beside his friend, and taking off his coat, threw it toward Daly, who grasped it and was drawn ashore.

At this moment the girls reappeared on the surface clasped in each other's arms, but before assistance could be given them they sunk, and were seen no more.

Search was made for the bodies in the immediate vicinity of the accident until a late hour last night, but without success.

A few feet below the point where the girls went down the shore makes out sharply into the river, deflecting the current outwardly. The bodies were probably carried outwardly into the river under the ice by the current, and may not be found until the ice breaks up.

THE WORLD'S INTERNAL REMEDY.

JOHNSON'S
Rheumatic Compound
AND
BLOOD PURIFIER.

Quick in its Action, Permanent in its Cure.

This medicine is the prescription of a world-renowned French Physician, who used it in his extensive practice many years before offering it to the public in its present form, but finally becoming convinced of its great curative properties, and desiring to profit those suffering from this terrible disease, consented to have it put up in bottles and sold at the low price of

ONE DOLLAR.

If necessary, we might offer the certificates of thousands who have been cured by it, but the best recommendation we can give it is a trial of one, two or three bottles, which will certainly relieve the most difficult case. Try it and be convinced. We have advertised this medicine for sale by George C. Goodwin & Co., of Boston. A cure or the money refunded, and out of near 500 bottles sold at retail, they have had but 8 bottles returned.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup.

The Imperial Cough Syrup contains no spirituous ingredient whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment. The Imperial Cough Syrup has been used for the last thirty years.

Prepared only by R. E. SELLERS & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
45 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA
And sold by druggists everywhere.
[feb15 1y

Election Notice.

Darlington Cannel Coal R. R. Company.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Darlington Cannel Coal Railroad Company are hereby notified to meet at "Mirk's Hotel," in the borough of Darlington, on Wednesday, the *twenty-first* (21) day of *February*, 1872, for the purpose of electing seven (7) Directors to serve for the ensuing year; and also to attend to any other business that may be brought before the meeting. By order,
[Jan24-tel M. HARTSHORN, sec'y.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, on easy terms, A Good Farm, situated in New Sewickly township, Beaver county, Pa., containing eighty acres, more or less, upon which are erected a large

Log House and Log Stable.

Premises within two miles of Freedom Station, on the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, all under fence—about three-fourths cleared and in a moderately good state of cultivation; all tillable land, and convenient to market, schools, churches, mills, &c. Possession will be given April 1st, 1872. For farther information call on or address H. R. MOORE,
jan 17:6w) Beaver C. H., Beaver Co. Pa.

New Advertisements

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

The Improved Sampson & Howe

Standard Scales,

All sizes and varietis for sale by

SOUDER & M'CLURG,
63 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Patent Money Drawers,
AND GROCER'S FIXTURES.
February 7, 1872—1y.

MANY GOOD BARGAINS
AT
ERWIN'S
NEW DRY GOODS BAZAAR,
Nos. 172 & 174 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY.

At Ten Cents,
ALL THE BEST CALICOS

At Twelve and a Half Cents,
EXTRA GOOD YARD WIDE BLEACHED MUSLIN.

At Ten Cents,
YARD WIDE SHEETING

At Twelve and a Half Cents,
BEST QUALITY GINGHAMS.

At Twenty-five Cents,
RED, YELLOW AND WHITE FLANNELS.

At Twenty-five Cents,
BARRED COUNTRY FLANNEL,

At Fifty Cents,
ALL SILK AND WOOL PLAIDS,
WORTH $1.25.

At Thirty-seven and a Half Cents,
CORDED BLACK POPLIN ALPACAS,
WORTH 75 CENTS.

At Two Dollars,
BLACK LYONS GROS GRAIN SILK,
WORTH $3.25.

At Twelve and a Half Cents,
EXTRA GOOD CANTON FLANNELS.

Remnants of all kinds, Very Cheap.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal Street.
ALLEGHENY.
nov. 29-1y:chd feb7

WHEN VISITING ALLEGHENY,
Call and Examine
THE STOCK OF DRY GOODS
AT
BOGGS & BUHL'S.

BARGAINS,
At Present, Worthy of Special Attention,
ARE

100 PIECES POPLIN ALPACAS AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

STRIPE CLOTH SHAWLS AT $4.50.
Former Price $6.00.

YARD WIDE BROWN MUSLINS AT NINE AND TEN CENTS.

EXTRA GOOD BLEACHED MUSLINS 12½ and 15 CENTS.

WIDE BLEACHED LINEN CRASH AT EIGHTY-THREE CENTS.

Dress Goods
AT
Exceedingly Low Prices.

"MOTTO,"
Extra Value in Each Department,

BOGGS & BUHL,
128 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA
apr5-1y:ch my17-je21-aug9-oct11 nov22-feb.

James T. Brady & Co.,
Corner of
WOOD ST., & FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
BANKERS,

Have for Sale First Class State, County, Municipal and Railroad Bonds.

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
Purchased on the most favorable Terms.

Interest allowed on Deposits made with us, in Currency or Coin, subject to Check, without notice.

GOVERNMENT 5-20' BONDS,

Of issue of 1862, Redeemed Without Charge. Money Loaned on Government and State Bonds, and other reliable Collaterals. JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

HOLDERS OF 5-20s OF 1862,

Which will be paid off in December, 1871, have especial reason to consider the question of converting them into some other good, reliable security, unless they desire to receive coin for them, or make an exchange at par for Bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4½ per cent.

In view of these facts, those who desire to take advantage of a change of investment, into other reliable Coin Securities, bearing 7 to 7 30 per cent. interest, should act soon in making the exchange.
may3-1y;ch'd oct 11

CLOTHING STORE.
NEW GOODS!
WINTER STOCK.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he has just received and opened

A New Stock of Goods,
OF THE LATEST STYLES FOR
Fall and Winter Wear.

He keeps the best of workmen in his employ, and feels confident of his ability to cut and make up garments both

FASHIONABLE & DURABLE.

and in such a manner as will please his customers.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Call and see us before leaving your Orders Elsewhere
WILLIAM REICH, Jr.
may4:70-1y Bridgewater, Pa

FARM FOR SALE.—A beautiful farm of twenty four acres, more or less, situated near the borough of Baden, Beaver county, Pa. This farm has a first-class vein of iron oar running through it, and also a coal bank with a thirty-four inch vein which is in operation. There is on the premises a one and a half story dwelling house containg two rooms. I am determined to sell on account of my illness, and any person desiring to purchase said farm can do so at a bargain, as I will sell at a price to suit the purchaser. For further information, inquire of the undersigned, on the premises. JOSEPH C. STOUGH.
jan10'72-tf

Rowell & Co.'s Advertisements.

AGENTS Wanted.—Agents make more money at work for us than at anything else. Business light and permanent. Particulars free. G. STINSON & Co., *Fine Art Publishers*, Portland, Maine.

HISTORY OF
The Great Fires

In CHICAGO and the WEST, by the Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, D. D., of Chicago. Only complete history. 700 8vo pages; 60 engravings. 70,000 already sold. Price $2.50. 2000 agents made in 20 days. Profits go to sufferers. *Agents Wanted.* H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

(Incorporated 1860.)
Columbia Fire Insurance Company.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

S. S. Detwiler, Pres't.	Robert Crane,
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For Insurance or Agencies, address
J. F. FRUEAUFF, Columbia, Pa.

OPIUM EATERS! $500 Reward for any case of *Opium Habit* our Antidote will not cure. No pain or inconvenience. Sent on receipt of three dollars. S. G. ARMSTRONG, M. D. Healing Institute, Berrien Springs, Michigan. feb7:4w

Epilepsy or Fits.

A SURE CURE for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. Phelps Brown. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. A copy sent free to all applicants by mail. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

New SEEDS and PLANTS
SENT BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
Our Seed and Plant Catalogues for 1872
Numbering 175 pages, and containing
Two Colored Plates

Each worth twice the price of Catalogues, mailed to all applicants on receipt of 25 cents.
PETER HENDERSON & CO.,
Seedsmen, 35 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

ORGANIZED 1851.
BERKSHIRE
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Home office, Pittsfield, Mass.

Mutual protection is secured to the Policy Holders of this company by a Special Law of the State. For example: Suppose you are thirty-five years of age, and take an ordinary Life Policy. If you should make ONE payment, and should fail to make the SECOND payment when due, you still remain insured during the second year and three days of the third year. If you die during the two years and three days, your family will receive the full amount of the Policy, less only the overdue premium and interest.

One Annual Payment will keep you insured 2 years and three days. Two Annual Payments will keep you insured 4 years and 12 days. Three Annual Payments will keep you insured 6 years and 27 days. Four annual payments will keep you insured 8 years and 46 days. Five Annual Payments will keep you insured 10 years and 56 days. Six Annual Payments will keep you insured 12 years and 14 days. This protection applies to any age, and is expressed in every Policy.

The Advantages of such Protection.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1871.

W. H. GREENE, late of New York, insured a few years since in the Berkshire Life Insurance Company for $3,500; but, owing to misfortune in business, was unable to make any payment to the Company during one year and ten months prior to his decease, which occurred January 12, 1870.

I have this day received (at the New York office of the Company, 271 Broadway corner of Chambers street), **Three thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars,** this being the full amount due to his widow, after deducting the overdue payments and interest.
W. B. HARRISON, 107 Broadway.

A Special Law of the State of Massachusetts

Provides that if you should fail to make your payment when due, and still preserve the conditions of the Policy, you will remain insured for a certain number of years and days thereafter, and if death occurs during that time the Policy will be paid as above.

The ratio of expenses to receipts in this Company is smaller than the average of all the Companies doing business in the United States.

The True Benefits of Life Insurance.—It is time that those who seek the true benefits of Life Insurance should understand that Companies which strive to do the largest business (and persistently ignore future liabilities,) are by no means the best companies in which to insure.

It is the aim of the Officers and Directors of the Berkshire to do a safe, progressive business, which shall each year add to the strength and stability of the Company, and at the same time furnish its members with more Insurance, larger Dividends, and greater advantages than can be realized in any other Company.

Annual Cash Dividends.—This Company is Strictly Mutual, and divides all the profits among the Policy Holders, on the Contribution Plan. As your Cash Dividends increase, the future payments which you make will gradually decrease. Dividends may be added to the Policy, and are never forfeited by the non-payment of premiums, but may at any time be converted into Cash. EBB. ALLISON, Agent.
Beaver, Pa., Sept 13:1y

☞ NOTE.—This is Snellenburg's Space. Being engaged in making up a large stock of Spring Clothing, they informed me that they had no time to attend to their advertising.—ED.

S.&J. SNELLENBURG
Merchant Tailors
NEW BRIGHTON PA.

[jan17'72-1y

BANKING-HOUSE.
THOMAS M'CREERY & CO.

THOS. M'CREERY, *Cashier.*
J. F. DRAVO, J. B. ANGIEL,
J. H. M'CREERY.

Interest paid on time deposits; Prompt attention given to collections. Also, Insurance Agents for good and reliable Companies. [may18tf

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored

Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY, and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of Self Abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *postpaid* on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.

Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents.

Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, P. O. Box 4,586.
aug3-1y:ch'd sep27jan17'72.

Valuable Real Estate For Sale.

THE property belonging to the heirs of JAMES ARBUCKLE, dec'd., situated in New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., is now offered for sale. The lot extends from Broadway to Water Street, and contains three acres of ground with shrubbery and choice fruit trees in great variety. There is a

GOOD DWELLING HOUSE,

Brick, with Frame attached, containing fourteen rooms and cellar, with good cistern, stable, and all necessary out-buildings on the premises. Also a good well of water. For farther particulars inquire of SAMUEL ECOFF,
jan10'72-2m] Bridgewater, Beaver Co., Pa.
[*Beaver County Press*, copy and send bill to ARGUS.]

FOR RENT.—That well-known property in Rochester, Pa., known as the "Dickson Property," is offered for rent from the 1st of April. The house is large, and suitable for either one or two families. All necessary out buildings on the lot. For further information inquire of W. Wier, on the premises, or to me, in Brighton township.
jan31'72-tf.] R. ARMSTRONG.

S. J. Cross & Co.'s Column.

DRY - GOODS,
New Fall Stock
JUST RECEIVED BY
S. J. Cross & Co.,
ROCHESTER.

OUR STOCK OF NEW AND SEASONABLE
DRY - GOODS
IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE.
CONSISTING OF
CLOTH, CASSIMERE, JEANS, WATER-PROOF,
PLAIN FLANNELS,
BARRED FLANNELS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
CLOAKING, PRINTS,
DELAINES, PLAIDS,
ALPACAS, MERINOS,
GINGHAMS, CHECKS,
TOWELING, DENIM,
DRILL, PAPER MUSLIN, BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLIN,
COTTON BATTING, SHAWLS,
SHIRTS, WOOLEN YARN, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, &c., &c.,

NOTIONS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Ready-Made Clothing:
COATS,
PANTS, VESTS,
SHIRTS, DRAWERS,
&c., &c., &c, &c.,

Hats and Caps,
A VERY LARGE and NEW STOCK.

BOOTS & SHOES:
Men's, Youths' and Boys'
BOOTS.
WOMEN'S, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S
SHOES AND GUM SHOES,
ALL PURCHASED LOW AND WILL
BE SOLD AT A SMALL
ADVANCE ON COST.

WE ALSO CONTINUE TO KEEP
UP OUR USUAL STOCK OF
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS, FLOUR,
GRAIN, MILL-FEED, SALT, LIME
CEMENT.

HARDWARE:
NAILS,
HORSE SHOES, HORSE NAILS,
Window Glass

Paints in all Colors,
DRY and IN OIL:
WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL,
PUTTY, TURPENTINE, VARNISH,
ALCOHOL, GUM SHILLAC, &c.

Wooden Pumps
FOR WELLS AND CISTERNS.

ALL HEAVY GOODS, DELIVERED
WITHIN A REASONABLE
DISTANCE, FREE OF CHARGE.
WE ALSO FURNISH OUR
CUSTOMERS WITH COAL AT THE
MARKET PRICE.
Rochester, Oct. 20th, 1871.

Dwelling Houses,
TENEMENTS,
IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED
REAL ESTATE
IN AND NEAR THE
Borough of Rochester,
FOR SALE AND RENT
BY
S. J. CROSS.
May3-1y:chd my31-nov1.

Miscellaneous.

The Improved Grand Oroide
GOLD WATCHES.
$9, $12, $15, $18.

We have recently brought our *Oroide Gold Metal* to such perfection that it is difficult for the best judges to distinguish it from gold. The $9 watches are with patent escapement movements; in appearance, and for time, equaling a gold one costing $100. The $12 are full jewelled patent levers; equal to $150 gold watches. The $15 are the same as the last, but of a finer finish; equal to one costing $175. And the $18 watches are of a fine finish with full jewelled American movements, equaling gold ones worth $200. They are all in hunting cases, gentlemen and Ladies' sizes, and warranted for time and wear, by special certificates.

Also, elegant designs of Gent's and Ladies' Chains, from $1 to $4; and Jewelry of all kinds.

Goods sent C. O. D. Customers permitted to examine the goods they order, before paying bill, on payment of express charges. When six watches are ordered at one time, we will send an extra watch of the same kind free. For farther particulars send for circular. Address—
JAMES GERARD & CO.,
85 Nassau st. New York. P. O. Box 3391.
dec6-3m

THE
AMERICAN WASHER
PRICE, $5.50.
The American Washer Saves Money, Time, and Drudgery.

The Fatigue of Washing Day no Longer Dreaded, but Economy, Efficiency, and Clean Clothing, Sure.

In calling public attention to this little machine, a few of the invaluable qualities, (not possessed by any other washing machine yet invented,) are here enumerated:

It is the smallest, most compact, most portable, most simple in construction, most easily operated. A child ten years old, with a few hours' practice, can thoroughly comprehend and effectually use it. There is no adjusting, no screws to annoy, no delay in adapting. It is always ready for use! It is a perfect little wonder! It is a miniature giant, doing more work and of a better quality, than the most elaborate and costly. One-half of the labor is fully saved by its use, and the clothes will last one-half longer than by the old plan of the rub board. It will wash the largest blanket. Three shirts at a time, washing thoroughly! In a word, the ablution of any fabric, from a Quilt to a Lace Curtain or Cambric Handkerchief, are equally within the capacity of this LITTLE GEM! It can be fastened to any tub and taken off at will.

No matter how deep rooted a prejudice may exist against Washing Machines, the moment this little machine is seen to perform its wonders, all doubts of its cleansing efficacy and utility are banished, and the doubter and detractor at once become the fast friends of the machine.

We have testimonials without end, setting forth its numerous advantages over all others, and from hundreds who have thrown aside the unwieldy, useless machines, which have signlly failed to accomplish the object promised in prominent and loud sounding advertisements.

It is as perfect for washing as a wringer is for wringing. The price another paramount inducement to purchasers, has been placed so low that it is within the reach of every housekeeper, and there is no article of domestic economy that will repay the small investment so soon.

$8.50.

All that is asked for this GREAT LABOR SAVER, is a fair trial. We guarantee each machine to do its work perfectly.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES,
A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
513 Market St., Philad'a., Pa.
The largest and cheapest WOODEN WARE HOUSE in the United States. [dec6-3m

M. MILLER, W. DOLBY, J. T. MARKS.

M. MILLER & CO.,
Contractors and Builders;
PLANING - MILL
AND
LUMBER-YARD.
Doors, Sash
AND SHINGLES
Constantly on hands, and made to order.
Rochester, Pa.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Mar8;'71—1y

A Word to You, Friend!!

FOR GOOD COFFES,
FOR GOOD TEAS,
FOR GOOD SUGARS,
FOR GOOD SPICES,
FOR GOOD FLOUR.
FOR GOOD FEED,
FOR GOOD TOBACCO,
FOR GOOD CIGARS,
FOR EVERYTHING GOOD
IN THE
Grocery and Provision Line,
AND AT PRICES THAT CAN'T
BE BEAT IN BEAVER OR ELSEWHERE.
GO TO
S. SNITGER & CO.'S,
3d Street, BEAVER, PA.
[jan10'72-1y

REMOVAL.

HOOD, BONBRIGHT & CO.,
Have Removed to their Spacious and Splendidly-Lighted
NEW STORE,
[THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.]
Nos. 811, 813, 815 MARKET STREET,
—AND—
Nos. 806, 808, 810, 812 Filbert Street, - - - PHILADELPHIA.

They extend a cordial invitation to their Friends and to the Trade throughout the Union, to call and see their New Establishment, and to examine their Immense Stock of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS. PHILADELPHIA, PA., January 10, 1872.—3m.

POINT PLANING MILLS,
WATER ST., ROCHESTER, PA.
HENRY WHITEFIELD,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Floor-boards, Weather-boards, Palings Brackets, &c., &c. Also,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND BUILDING TIMBER

Having purchased the the territorial interest of Mr J. C. Anderson, owner of the several patents covering certain improvements in the construction and joining of weatherboards and linings for houses and other buildings, we are the only persons authorized to make and sell the same within the limits of Beaver county. Parties interested will please observe this.

Carpenters' Supplies Constantly Kept on Hand.

Every manner of Shop-Work made to order. oct4;1y

STAIR BUILDING
AND
Wood - Turning Shop,
WILLIAM PEOPLES,
Allegheny City, Pa.,

Is prepared to do all kinds of Wood-Turning, Scroll-Sawing and Scroll Moulding. Newell's Balusters and Hand Rails, WITH ALL JOINTS CUT, READY TO HANG, furnished on short notice.

Orders by mail promptly attended to, or may be left with Glosser & Co., 59, 4th Av. Pittsburgh, Pa., and at the Mill, corner of Webster street and Graham Alley. [feb21y

ROBT. CARSON, ALEX. CARSON
R. & A. CARSON,

Wholesale and retail dealers in groceries and country produce, foreign and domestic wines and gins, Monongahela, rectified, rye whiskey, &c., No. 83 Federal street, opposite P. Ft. W. & C. R. W., Allegheny city. [ly5-1y

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Miscellaneous.

Chas. B. Hurst's
INSURANCE
AND
General Agency Office,
NEAR THE DEPOT
ROCHESTER, PENNA.
Notary Public and Conveyancer;

FIRE, LIFE, and ACCIDENT INSURANCE; "Anchor" and "National" Lines of Ocean Steamers; "Adams" and "Union" Express Agent.

All kinds of Insurance at fair rates and liberal terms. Real Estate bought and sold. Deeds, Mortgages, Articles, &c., written; Depositions and Acknowledgements taken, &c., &c. Goods and Money forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada. Passengers booked to and from England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany.

ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO.,
Of Hartford, Conn.,
Cash assetts....$6,000,000
"By their fruits ye know them."
Losses paid to Jan. 1, 1871....$28,000,000
One of the oldest and wealthiest Companies in the world.

NIAGARA Insurance Co.,
Of New York.
Cash assetts,....$1,500,000

ANDES FIRE INS. CO.,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cash assetts,....$1,500,000

ENTERPRISE INS. CO.,
Of Philadelphia.
Cash assetts over....$600,000

LANCASTER Fire Ins. Co.
Of Lancaster, Pa.
Cash assetts....$240,000

ALPS INSURANCE CO.,
Of Erie, Penna.
Cash capital,....$250,000

HOME LIFE INS. CO,
Of New York.
Cash assets,....$3,500,000

Travelers' Life & Accident Insurance Co.,
Of Hartford, Conn.
Cash assets over.... $1,500,000.

Representing the above first class Insurance Companies, acknowledged to be amongst the best and most reliable in the world, and representing a gross cash capital of nearly $16,000,000, I am enabled to take Insurance to any amount desired. Applications promptly attended to, and Policies written without delay, and at fair rates and liberal terms. *Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.* INSURE TO-DAY! By one day's delay you may lose the savings of years. Delays are dangerous, and life uncertain; therefore, Insure *today.* "*One to-day, is worth two to-morrows.*"—Quality, also, is of the utmost importance. The low priced, worthless article, always proves the dearest. The above companies are known to be amongst the best and wealthiest in the world.—"As ye sow that shall you reap."

Grateful for the very liberal patronage already bestowed, I hope—by a strict attention to a legitimate business—not only to merit a continuence of the same, but a large increase the present year.

Mr. STEPHEN A. CRAIG is duly authorized to take applications for Insurance and receive the premium for the same in adjoining townships.
CHAS. B. HURST.
Near Depot, Rochester, Pa. [je14:1y

WILLIAM MILLER, - - - - - - JACOB TRAX,
PLANING MILL.
MILLER & TRAX,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Dressed Lumber,
SASH, DOORS, SHUTTERS, SIDING, FLOORING, MOULDINGS, &c.

Scroll Sawing and Turning
DONE TO ORDER,

ORDERS BY MAIL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED, AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Mill Opposite the Railroad Station,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.
april 19 '71; 1y

SAMUEL R. JOHNSTON, JOSEPH EICHBAUM
WILLIAM G. JOHNSTON.

Established by Eichbaum & Johnston, 1816.

William G. Johnston & Co.,
PRINTERS,
STATIONERS
And Blank Book Makers,
57 and 59 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.
my24-1y

J. B. SNEAD
Has now in operation a new
SAW AND PLANING MILL
IN FREEDOM, PA.,
Having the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of
FLOORING,
SIDING,
LATH, &C. &C.,
and is now prepared to attend to the building and repairing of
Steamboats, Barges, Flats, &c., &c..

Keeping constantly on hand a superior quality of Lumber. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. All orders promptly executed. [aug2-1y

THE OLD ORIGINAL
BOTTLING HOUSE.
H. W. BUFFUM & CO.
22 and 24 Market Street,
PITTSBURG, PA.
Established in 1844, by H. W. Buffum.

This oldest and largest Bottling House west of the mountains, has made extensive preparations for supplying their friends and the public with their celebrated

Mineral Waters, Ales, Porter, &c., &c.

For the Spring Trade, at the following prices:

Sarsaparilla,	$ 37½	per doz.
Mineral Water	37½	"
Raspberry "	37½	"
Champagne Cider,	60	"
Porter,	60	"
Ale, small bottles,	1 25	"
" Kennet,	1 25	"
" Win[illegible]ton,	3 00	"
Syrups,		
Imported London Porter and bottles,	3 00	"
Imported Scotch Ales and bottles,	3 00	"
Crab Cider,	33	per gallon.
Syrups,	2 00	"

Bottles 75 cents per doz. extra. Money refunded when returned.

Goods delivered free, and freight paid to rail road stations and steamboat landings. feb22;1y

Beaver Ladies' Seminary.

NEXT SESSION Begins on February 7th, 1872. As there will be no vacation at the end of the present session, pupils (male and female) will be admitted at any time before this session expires, and classes arranged to accommodate all. Apply in person, or send for circular to
jan17;3w] D. H. A. M'LEAN, *Prin.*

Miscellaneous.

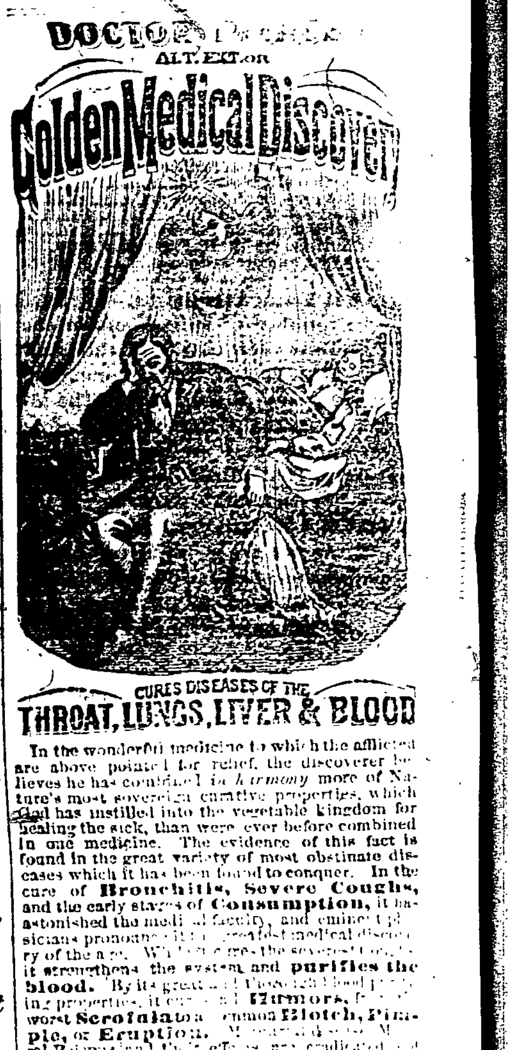
Children's Carriages!

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK
Of Two and Three-Wheel Gigs,
PERAMBULATORS, AND WILLOW CARRIAGES,

of the best New York and Philadelphia manufacture, at reasonable prices. Also, Ladies' Satchels, Baskets, Fancy Goods, Notions, Toys, Jet Jewelry, &c., at wholesale and retail, at
F. A. O'LEARY'S,
148 Federal St., 2 doors above the [illegible]
may17:1y Allegheny [illegible]

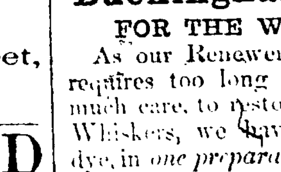
WATCHES, WATCHES.—The most complete [illegible] in the City of Pittsburgh, and all the necessary [illegible] tachments to be had of *John [illegible] & Co.*, 94 Market street Pittsburgh.

Medicinal.



CURES DISEASES OF THE
THROAT, LUNGS, LIVER & BLOOD

In the wonderful medicine to which the afflicted are above pointed for relief, the discoverer believes he has combined *in harmony* more of Nature's most sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick, than were ever before combined in one medicine. The evidence of this fact is found in the great variety of most obstinate diseases which it has been found to conquer. In the cure of **Bronchitis, Severe Coughs,** and the early stages of **Consumption,** it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. [illegible] it strengthens the system and **purifies the blood.** By its great and thorough blood purifying properties, it cures all **Humors,** from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption.** [illegible] ral Poisons, and their effects are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. **Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin,** [illegible] all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying and invigorating medicine. [illegible] **Bilious[illegible] Complaint** [illegible] **Habitual Constipation** [illegible] Sold by [illegible] R. V. P[illegible] Send your address for a pamphlet. jan17.1y



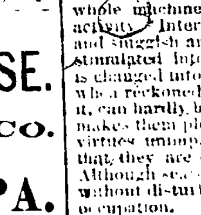
HALL'S VEGETABLE [illegible] HAIR RENEWER.

Every year increases the [illegible] ty of this valuable Hair Preparation, which is due to merit alone. [illegible] can assure our old patrons that it [illegible] kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring [illegible] OR FADED HAIR to its youthful [illegible], making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes." *Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.* Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye,
FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation;* which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.
Manufactured by R. P. HALL, & CO.
NASHUA, N.H.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,



For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent [illegible]. Being purely vegetable, they [illegible] mercury or mineral whatever. [illegible] sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use, and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the Pills with which the market abounds. By their [illegible] the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which [illegible] and sluggish are cleansed by [illegible] stimulated into action. Thus [illegible] is changed into health, the value [illegible] when reckoned on the vast multitudes [illegible] it, can hardly be computed. [illegible] makes them pleasant to [illegible] virtues unimpaired for any [illegible] that they are ever fresh [illegible]. Although searching, they [illegible] without disturbance to the [illegible] occupation.

Full directions are given on the [illegible] each box, how to use them [illegible] and for the following [illegible] Pills rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression,** a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., *Practical Chemists,*
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.